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DAILY REPORT

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ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS 'GROUP OF 77' CHAIRMAN

OW261444 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that China always stands by the side of the "Group of 77" and firmly supports its just demands in South-North dialogues.

Zhao Ziyang said at a meeting with Porfirio Munoz Ledo, chairman of the New York-based "Group of 77", that although the group had put forward its realistic proposals for the South-North dialogue, no appropriate response had been made by the developed countries. "Under such circumstances, the developing countries should strengthen the South-South cooperation," he continued.

Ledo, also representative of Mexico to the United Nations, said that the "Group of 77" was willing to cooperate with China. He expressed his gratitude for China's support for the group.

Zhao told Ledo that the Sino-Mexican relations had always been on good terms. "We are satisfied with the development of relations between the two countries," he said. Present at the meeting was Mexican Ambassador to China Eugenio Anguiano.

Before their conversation, Zhao had pictures taken with Mr and Mrs Ledo. Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Han Xu had talks with Ledo on June 24 at which they discussed international economic issues.

U.S. NORTH-SOUTH STANCE CRITICIZED AT SYMPOSIUM

OW260933 Beijing XINHUA in English 0856 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA) -- Huan Xiang, director of the Center of International Studies of the State Council, today urged developed countries to adopt a more flexible attitude towards North-South dialogue and the establishment of a new international economic order.

The Chinese economist criticized the U.S. Government for its most stubborn standpoint towards North-South dialogue. "Its uncompromising attitude often leads to its own isolation," he noted. Huan Xiang added: "Many developed countries do not share the stiff attitude of the United States." They adopted a more enlightened attitude and were willing to make some concessions to certain demands of the developing countries, he added.

Huan Xiang, who is also advisor to the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, made these remarks at the Beijing symposium commemorating the 10th anniversary of the publication of the "Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order" and the "Program of Action."

Also addressing the meeting were Porfirio Munoz Ledo, chairman of Group of 77 in New York and representative of the United States of Mexico to the United Nations, and Li Ke, deputy to the Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade. Algerian, Argentine and Indian ambassadors to China also spoke at the symposium. The symposium was sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR U.S.-SOVIET SUMMIT

HK261038 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 84 p 7

["World Affairs" column by He Ren: "An Attitude of Reconciliation"]

[Text] Recently the question of holding a U.S.-Soviet summit has become a topic in world public opinion. This stemmed from the statement made by Soviet spokesman Leonid Zamyatin on 14 June that Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko was willing to meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The same day, Ronald Reagan also spoke about the same matter, as if by prior agreement, that he "was ready, willing and able" to meet with Chernenko. This is no doubt good news to all people concerned about peace who look forward to a direct dialogue between the U.S. and Soviet leaders to improve relations between the two countries so as to ease international tensions.

However, both the White House and the Kremlin also threw cold water on the people. One said: "Such a summit is still a matter of the distant future." The other said: "There is a danger of holding such a summit, because new tensions may arise if the meeting results in failure." At any rate, both sides did not take any vigorous action for the meeting as they had talked about. For this reason many analysts pointed out that to meet their own needs, both Moscow or Washington only assume a pose of seeking reconciliation, aiming at "capturing the high ground in the peace offensive." "This is a struggle for world public opinion and a means of propaganda." It is assumed that Reagan expressed his willingness to hold negotiations because he thought of it as a tactic in the U.S. general elections, and that Chernenko did not refuse negotiations, but rather put forward many conditions. This would make Reagan accomplish nothing in his propaganda move in the world and in the U.S. general elections. As a matter of fact, both sides have no real intention of ironing out their differences by means of negotiations.

Obviously, there are many grounds for these views.

At present, what the people of all countries in the world are concerned about is the elimination of the growing threat of a nuclear war. They hope that the United States and the Soviet Union will reach an agreement on putting an end to the nuclear arms race, and that they will first stop deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe and other regions and also stop the expansion of the arms race into outer space. The United States is anxious to hold talks on the reduction of medium-range missiles, but the Soviet Union insists that negotiations can be resumed only after the United States removes all new missiles deployed in the past 6 months. On the other hand, the Soviet Union wants to hold negotiations on prohibiting the arms race in outer space, but the United States insists that the Soviet proposals are not sincere and that verification would be very difficult. Thus it can be seen that if the United States and the Soviet Union have any real intention of overcoming their differences and improving relations between them, it would not be difficult to find a place for a dialogue and it would not be necessary for the two heads of state to attend to the matter personally. However, if both sides have no real intention of seeking compromise through negotiations, then a meeting between Reagan and Chernenko will accomplish nothing more than lip service.

CHERNENKO ASSAILS PRC DURING TALK WITH LAO LEADER

OW271234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 26 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko today again "resolutely condemned China for its hostilities against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea (Heng Samrin regime)."

According to TASS, the accusation was made here when Chernenko met with visiting Laotian leader Kaysone Phomvihane. Chernenko made similar accusations earlier on June 11 when he met with Vietnamese leaders Le Duan and Pham Van Dong. This only serves as an indication that Chernenko remains headstrong in supporting Vietnam in its aggression against Kampuchea and provocations against China.

Ignoring what has actually taken place, the Soviet and Laotian leaders also accused Thailand of making "armed provocations" against Laos. TASS said they focused their discussions on the situation in Southeast Asia.

Entitled "Contrary to the Intrigues of Reaction", an IZVESTIYA commentary today also accused China of "attempting to exert influence on the political groupings in Southeast Asia and the West."

SOVIET WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM WINS IN SHANGHAI

OW262102 Beijing XINHUA in English 1859 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Shanghai, June 26 (XINHUA) -- The world champion Soviet national women's basketball team scored its third victory in China by breezing past a local squad 95:44 here this evening.

Playing before 15,000 cheering spectators, the visitors dominated the game from the very beginning and built up a 42-21 lead at the first half. Upon resumption, the Soviet team fielded 2.10-meter-tall Ulyan Semenova, the best center in the world, and the Soviet side eventually won by a big margin of 51 points.

The guests will play their last match with the Chinese national team again on June 28 in Beijing.

WANG ZHAOGUO ATTENDS BANQUET FOR DPRK ART TROUPE

OW261922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1857 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA) -- A banquet was given by Sin In-ha, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, for the visiting children's art troupe from Pyongyang here this evening at the embassy.

In his toast, Hyon Sok, head of the troupe and vice-chairman of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea, said that they were pleased to see the improvement of the living conditions of the Chinese people and the students' education and morale raised. "We see a bright future for China," he said.

Li Yuanchao, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, said that the art troupe had brought not only its splendid performance but also the friendship of Korean children for Chinese children. He hoped that the children of the two countries would carry on the friendship from generation to generation.

Also present at the banquet were Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the CYL; leading members of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the CYL and All-China Students' Federation; and pupils from the Jingshan primary school. The 82-member art troupe will leave Beijing for home tomorrow.

WANG ZHEN ADDRESSES PRC-JAPAN MEETING IN BEIJING

OW261814 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA) -- The second meeting of the Council of Chinese and Japanese Non-Governmental Figures opened here this morning in the Great Hall of the People.

Attending the opening ceremony were Chinese members of the council, the Chinese and Japanese delegations to the meeting and some members of the Chinese committee of the Committee for China-Japan Friendship in the 21st Century.

Wang Zhen, head of the Chinese delegation, spoke first at the opening ceremony. He said that both the Chinese and Japanese people wanted peace and not war because peace was in keeping with their fundamental interests. The troubled times that people are now experiencing, Wang said, have been caused by the superpowers who contend for nuclear superiority and seek hegemony. Their rivalry has seriously endangered world peace and created "hot spots" one after another in the Asian and Pacific region, hindering the economic development in certain countries where people are unable to live in peace.

Wang, also a member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, stressed that in order to ensure that the people in the region could live in lasting peace, China and Japan were duty-bound to work together and make joint efforts to relax international tension, check the arms race, oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace.

Safeguarding world peace has been a persistent foreign policy of China, Wang said. The Chinese people sympathize with and support the tremendous peace movement launched by the Japanese people in recent years to oppose nuclear weapons and demand for disarmament.

Wang expressed the conviction that world peace could be safeguarded if mankind's wisdom and the forces of justice were mobilized to frustrate the policies of aggression and war pursued by the superpowers. To achieve this, Wang said, China and Japan should first of all never resort to arms. On the basis of the Sino-Japanese joint statement and the treaty of peace and friendship, as well as the principles of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, mutual trust and long-term stability, the two peoples could live in amity from generation to generation. This common desire of the two peoples should never be shaken by any tempestuous development in the world situation.

Since the first meeting of the council in 1982, Wang said, the Sino-Japanese relations of friendship had achieved rapid progress and reached an all-time high thanks to the joint efforts of the two governments and non-governmental figures. He hoped that both sides would strengthen exchanges and cooperation in economic, scientific and technological and cultural fields. He said China's policy of opening to the outside world is now being actively put into practice. Wang welcomed Japanese entrepreneurs to join their Chinese colleagues in all kinds of economic cooperation and hoped that this cooperation could reach new heights through various forms.

He also hoped that the participants from various circles of the two countries would be candid and outspoken in expressing their views and make the meeting lively and constructive, so as to make new contributions to the prolonged and steady growth of friendly relations between China and Japan.

In his keynote report at the opening ceremony, Masayoshi Ito, representative of the Japanese committee and former Japanese foreign minister, pointed out that in the past 12 years since the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries, enormous achievements have been recorded friendly contacts between the two countries. Such achievements were never known in any period of the two thousand years of Sino-Japanese relations. Ito said: "We are determined to further advance the matured friendly relations between the two countries. It is our common goal that our unbreakable friendly relations should stand the test of any changing situation of the world and be carried forward for generations."

He said that at present the whole of China was plunging itself into the country's modernization program with the target of quadrupling its total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century. Such a drive, he said, could be rated as an epoch-making project this century. "We will spare no efforts to contribute our bit to it," he added. Speaking on China's policy of opening economically to the outside world, Ito said the Japanese Government and non-governmental figures should help China with funds and techniques.

It was necessary to bring into play the enthusiasm of Japanese local and nongovernmental enterprises, while China would maintain the continuation of its policies and create conditions to protect foreign investment, so as to ensure the absorption of investment and the smooth running of joint ventures.

Needless to say, Ito stressed, it was also very important to develop exchanges in sciences and technology, education and culture as were done in political and economic fields.

He said it was a tremendous duty entrusted by this generation to establish strong Japan-China peaceful and friendly relations for future generations. "We should also hand down such a spirit to our next generation," he said.

The meeting of the Japan-China nongovernmental figures should play a major role in enhancing the cooperation between the two countries. In addition to close contacts between the two governments, the unity and cooperation between public figures from various strata and all walks of life.

Presiding over today's opening ceremony was Wang Bingnan, deputy leader of the Chinese delegation to the meeting and president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Wang Zhaoguo, China's chief representative on the 21st Century Committee for China-Japan Friendship, applauded the opening of the meeting. He said this council had been active in reflecting the will of the people of both countries, and had busily engaged in exchanges and cooperation in various fields between the two countries since its establishment in 1982.

The council had succeeded in helping the interflow of opinions between the two peoples and deepening mutual trust and understanding, and was highly valued by the Chinese and Japanese Governments and people. Wang Zhaoguo also said that the 21st Century Committee for China-Japan Friendship would work together with various organizations on both sides to carry out various colorful and impressing activities. He also noted that the representatives on his committee would learn from the experiences of the council.

Young people provided the hope of a nation and future for mankind, he said. It was an important guarantee for greater China-Japan bonds in the next century to enhance friendly contacts between the Chinese and Japanese youth.

Chinese youth was now intensifying preparations to welcome 3,000 Japanese youngsters, who would come to China in the autumn to join a grand gathering with the Chinese youth.

In the afternoon, members of the two delegations went into four groups to discuss world political and economic situation, cooperation in the fields of economics, culture and education, and science and technology between the two countries.

Meeting With Fang Yi

OW261938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1904 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA) -- Fang Yi, Chinese state councilor and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, met here this evening with Takashi Mukaibo, representative of the Japanese committee, of the second meeting of the Council of Chinese and Japanese Non-Governmental Figures, and other Japanese scientists also attending.

They exchanged views on the development of bilateral scientific and technological exchanges and cooperation. After the meeting, Fang Yi hosted a dinner in honor of the Japanese visitors. Present on the occasion was President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences Lu Jiaxi.

On another occasion Chinese Education Vice-Minister Zhang Wensong met with Japanese cultural and educational personnel attending the meeting and entertained them to dinner on behalf of Education Minister He Dongchang.

WANG ZHEN MEETS JAPANESE WRITER IN BEIJING

OW262058 Beijing XINHUA in English 1926 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met with Japanese writer Toyoko Yamazaki here this evening at the Great Hall of the People.

A popular writer in Japan, Yamazaki had two of her novels "The Glorious Family" and "The Great White Tower" translated into Chinese, and the Japanese film adapted from "The Glorious Family" was much appreciated here.

During the current visit, her third to China, Yamazaki planned to stay for six months to familiarize herself with China. She has already visited cities in northeast China and will go on to Guilin, Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Shekou.

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS SAID RESISTING SOVIET ADVANCE

OW262148 Beijing XINHUA in English 1456 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Islamabad, June 26 (XINHUA) -- The Afghan mojahedin resisting the Soviet offensive in the strategic Panjsher Valley recently foiled a fresh advance of the Soviet armoured units in the Rukheh area, the AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS reported today.

The Soviet-Karmal troops, the report said, in an attempt to get control of the valley, made another thrust into the area of Rukheh about 35 km from the southern entrance of the valley, but they were blocked by the mojahedin. Meanwhile, Soviet aircraft bombed the area, killing hundreds of people. It was also reported that on June 17, Soviet planes and helicopter gunships strafed the rural areas along the Towr Kham-Jalalabad highway, killing more than 100 civilians.

According to other reports the mojahedin in Nangarhar Province ambushed a Soviet-Karmal military convoy moving from Jalalabad to Sarubi on June 11, destroying two tanks, one armoured car and four tank trucks. On the same day in the Tazi Rabat area of Zabol Province, the mojahedin made another surprise attack with rockets and light weapons on a Soviet-Karmal military convoy, killing 25 troops and destroying six tanks. Five mojahedin fighters lost their lives and 17 others were wounded under the bombing by Soviet planes during the operation.

A report from the mujahid press agency said that in Ghazni Province on June 6, the guerrillas of the Afghan Islamic Unity of Mojahedin shot down a Soviet helicopter gunship that was about to land near a village named Yusof Kheyl. The Soviet pilot was killed. Earlier on June 4, a group of mojahedin of this resistance organization came under attack by Soviet-Karmal troops when they were moving towards Faryab Province bordering the Soviet Union. 13 mojahedin fighters were killed and 10 others wounded. In their counter-attack lasting seven hours the mojahedin killed 17 enemy troops and injured about 90.

PRC-UK TALKS ON HONG KONG BEGIN 17TH ROUND

OW270208 Beijing XINHUA in English 0157 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA) -- The 17th round of the second phase of the Sino-British talks on the Hong Kong issue began at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse here this morning. The new round of talks is scheduled to continue through tomorrow.

CYPRUS PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU ARRIVES 26 JUN

Met by Li Xiannian

OW261105 Beijing XINHUA in English 1054 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian today gave a red-carpet welcome to President Spiros Kiprianou of the Republic of Cyprus and Mrs Kiprianou on the plaza east of the Great Hall of the People. The Cypriot guests arrived here earlier this afternoon on a six-day official visit to China.

President and Mrs Kiprianou drove to the plaza in the company of Liu Yi, chairman of the reception committee and minister of commerce. President Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei stepped forward to shake hands and exchange greetings with them. Two children presented bouquets to President and Mrs Kiprianou.

The welcoming ceremony began with the band playing the national anthems of Cyprus and China while a 21-gun salute was fired.

President Kiprianou, accompanied by Li Xiannian, reviewed an honor guard made up of men of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. When President Kiprianou went around to meet the welcoming crowd, several hundred youngsters waved flowers and ribbons and danced. The president waved back in acknowledgement. Chinese State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian was present on the occasion.

Cypriot Foreign Minister Yeoryios Iakovou and Mrs Iakovou were also on hand.

Nonalignment Discussed

OW261312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei met with President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou and Mrs Kiprianou at the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

Extending a warm welcome to the Cypriot guests, Li Xiannian said that Sino-Cypriot relations are very good and China respects Cyprus's policy for independence, sovereignty and nonalignment.

President Kiprianou said that his coming to China is a long dream come true. He said he is sure that the visit will help strengthen the relations between the two countries.

Li Xiannian stressed China's willingness to develop relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. China is continuing the foreign policy formulated by the late Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai. The Chinese president spoke highly of the role of the Movement of Nonalignment in world affairs.

President Kiprianou said that the principle of nonalignment and the principle of peaceful coexistence provide an important answer to many issues existing in the present-day world.

Present on the occasion were Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Minister of Commerce Liu Yi and Cypriot Foreign Minister Yeoryios Iakovou.

Dinner Toasts

OW261720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1711 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government has always worked for deeper mutual understanding and increased unity and cooperation among the Third World countries and firmly opposed superpower interference in the affairs of the Third World countries and aggression against them. Chinese President Li Xiannian said this at a dinner he gave this evening in honor of Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou and Mrs Kiprianou.

He said: "The Third World countries are bound by a common cause and common interests. Their unity and cooperation are very important. There exist differences of this or that kind between some Third World countries due to historical and other reasons. We believe these differences can be ironed out in a fair and reasonable manner through amicable consultations in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation."

President Li highly praised the Cypriot Government and people's persistent efforts and gratifying successes in safeguarding their independence and state sovereignty, revitalizing the national economy and improving the living standards of the people. He continued: "At the early stage of the Nonaligned Movement, Cyprus began to take an active part in its activities and has made valuable contributions to the expansion and development of the movement, the relaxation of international tensions and the maintenance of world peace. The Chinese Government and people rejoice at your achievements gained both at home and in international affairs. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the exchange of visits between personnel of China and Cyprus has increased year by year, mutual understanding has steadily deepened and our friendly relations."

President Kiprianou spoke highly in his toast of the role of the Nonaligned Movement. He said Cyprus had been in the movement since the founding of the Republic of Cyprus. The Nonaligned Movement had played a very important part in safeguarding world peace.

Kiprianou said that military confrontation was harmful to world peace. Speaking of Sino-Cypriot relations, Kiprianou said, "despite the distance between our two countries, relations between us are very close."

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He said his visit would "further strengthen the already existing very friendly relations" between China and Cyprus.

Present at the banquet were Hu Yuzhi, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister, and leading members of government departments, mass organizations and the Beijing Municipal People's Government.

Talks With Zhao Ziyang

OW270832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA) -- China is willing to establish and develop relations with any country in the world on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang made this remark in talks with Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou in the Great Hall of the People here today.

These principles, he said, are the only principles that have stood the test of time in handling relations between countries.

The five principles of peaceful coexistence were initiated jointly by China, India and Burma in 1954. They are the principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

"The matter of good or bad relations between countries does not depend on differences in their ideologies or social systems, but instead, it depends on whether the five principles are well observed," he said. "If the five principles are accepted by more countries, world peace will be further consolidated," Zhao affirmed. He stressed that China will take a neutral stand towards differences among Third World countries, and such a stand of non-interference in their affairs is aimed at promoting understanding and unity among the Third World countries.

Zhao said that at present the most important international issue is the deployment of missiles in Europe after the suspension of negotiations on nuclear disarmament between the Soviet Union and the United States. The root cause of the turbulent international situation lies in the rivalry between the two superpowers, Zhao said.

China is now going all-out to realize the country's modernization program, for which a long-term international peaceful environment is needed, he said, adding that a peaceful international environment is also the common desire of people the world over. China wishes to defuse world tension and maintain world peace. China sincerely hopes for relations of detente between the East and the West, between Eastern and Western Europe, and between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The Third World countries should rid themselves of the interference of big powers and solve their own problems. Otherwise, their problems will remain unsolved, and the Third World will become the stamping ground of big-power rivalry.

The policy of self-determination pursued by the Third and the Second World countries is in itself a kind of check to the superpowers and a guarantee of world peace, Zhao stressed. Premier Zhao said that China supports the Nonaligned Movement and has high regard for the positive role played by Cyprus in adhering to the policy of nonalignment and helping to develop the Nonaligned Movement, he added.

The talks lasted nearly two hours and proceeded in a very friendly, frank and sincere atmosphere.

During the course of the conversation, Chinese and Cypriot leaders both expressed satisfaction with the development of friendly relations between the two countries. Zhao Ziyang praised President Kiprianou for his efforts in promoting amicable relations between China and Cyprus.

President Kiprianou said he hoped to see growing cooperation in the political, economic, trade, scientific, technical and cultural fields between the two countries. He said that he supported China's position on the settlement of international issues. President Kiprianou said he had been striving to make the Nonaligned Movement an effective force in international affairs. He expressed his belief that the serious confrontation between the two military blocs had reached a crucial point. Cyprus hoped to help ease this tense situation by working together with a number of other countries, including China, he said.

The Cypriot president said that during Premier Zhao Ziyang's recent visit to Europe, he had explained China's policy of opening to the outside world and that this had been understood and appreciated by the people of other countries. The president added that this policy is in the interests of China and other countries of the world.

Taking part in the talks on the Cypriot side were Foreign Minister Yeoryios Iakovou and Cypriot Ambassador to China Procopis Vanezis. On the Chinese side were Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister; Liu Yi, minister of commerce; and Li Heng, Chinese ambassador to Cyprus. Earlier, President and Mrs Kiprianou laid a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes in Tiananmen Square, in the company of Liu Yi, chairman of the reception committee.

Kang Keqing Meets Mrs Kiprianou

OW270725 Beijing XINHUA in English 0635 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, president of the All-China Women's Federation, met and had a cordial conversation here this morning with Mimi Spiros Kiprianou, wife of the president of the Republic of Cyprus.

GU MU MEETS WEST GERMAN 'FRIEND OF CHINESE PEOPLE'

OW261852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA) -- Gu Mu, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here today with Trudy Rosenberg, an expert from the Federal Republic of Germany working for the magazine CHINA RECONSTRUCTS and an old friend of the Chinese people.

Mrs Trudy and her husband Hans Shippe came to China as early as in the 1930's. They fought side by side with the Chinese people and made important contributions to China's revolutionary cause. Mr Shippe died in 1941 at a battle in the Yimeng mountainous area, Shandong Province. Gu Mu got to know Trudy and Shippe when he worked at the Shandong sub-bureau of the CPC Central Committee in 1940. In a cordial conversation with Trudy, Gu Mu praised her for her contribution to the liberation of the Chinese people and China's socialist construction. He also talked about the days when he worked with Shippe in the fall of 1941.

CPC OFFICIAL DEPARTS FOR MADRID PCE FESTIVAL

OW262009 Beijing XINHUA in English 1949 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA) -- Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy head of its International Liaison Department, left here today for Madrid. She will attend the Spanish Communist Party's [PCE] festival held from June 29 to July 1 as representative of the Chinese Communist Party.

PAPER LAUDS PROGRESS IN RELATIONS WITH EEC

HK261436 Beijing LIAOWANG No 22, 28 May pp 28-29

[Article by Ding Ren: "Fine Relations and Broad Prospects; on Relations Between China and the European Community"]

[Text] Since the establishment of formal relations between China and the European Community there has been stable development on both sides and a constant expansion of economic, political, scientific and technological, and cultural cooperation and exchange and thus today's fine relations have very broad prospects for future development.

Nine Years of Diplomatic Relations

China established formal diplomatic relations with the European Economic Community in 1975. From 4 to 11 May of that year the then-vice-president of the EEC Commission, Sir Christopher Soames, visited China. Through discussion both sides very quickly reached agreement on establishing diplomatic relations. On 8 May Premier Zhou Enlai, seriously ill in the hospital received Sir Christopher Soames. Vice Premier Li Xiannian also held friendly talks with him. In September of the same year the head of China's first ambassadorial team to the European Economic Community, Li Lianbi presented his certificate of appointment to the president of the EEC Council of Ministers and the president of the EEC Commission. At this point relations between China and the EEC entered a new phase.

A Doubling in Trade Relations

Over the nine years of diplomatic relations, trade relations between the two sides have developed enormously. In April 1978 China and the EEC signed a 5-year trade agreement, effective from 1 June of the same year. In 1982 at a joint committee meeting, the two sides agreed to coordinate on a one-year extension. This year, the present agreement runs out and another will be signed. In July 1979 both sides also signed a five-year textile trade agreement. In order to renew this agreement, both sides held two rounds of discussions and on 29 March of this year an agreement was reached. In addition the EEC also extended universal preferential treatment to China from 1 January 1980, allowing China reduced or zero taxes on certain export products to the EEC.

In order to further develop trade relations between China and the EEC and in particular, in order to examine how to promote Chinese exports to the EEC, both sides organized EEC-China Trade Weeks during March and April 1981 in Brussels. Nearly 100 Chinese led by Vice Premier Gu Mu took part in these activities. Many hundreds of people from various areas of industry and commerce in the ten EEC countries made contact with and held a wide range of discussions with China economists. In July 1982 the EEC Commission also organized a forum on reforms to China's trade system in Brussels. The Chinese group sent to the forum gave an introduction to the subject. In addition the EEC also sent various groups to visit China such as a team to explain the system of universal preferential treatment, a medical team, and a team dealing with the geology of uranium mining. China also sent customs and statistical experts, and foreign trade experts for investigative visits to the EEC.

All these measures have had a very positive effect on the development of trade relations between both sides. Trade figures on both sides have increased from \$2.4 billion during the year formal relations were established, to \$5.7 billion last year, an increase of 140 percent. Despite the drop in trade figures between China and the EEC in 1982 because of the readjustments to China's national economy and the economic crisis in Europe, trade between the two sides is in general constantly increasing. Last year's trade figures in particular saw a very large comeback and increase, reaching new historical records. Today the EEC is China's second largest trading partner, second only to Japan. With the exception of several particular years, the EEC has constantly been the second largest import supplier to China. China mainly imports machinery, measuring and testing equipment, steel, chemical fertilizers, and technology from the EEC. At the same time the EEC also represents an important market for Chinese exports. China exports native and animal products, carpets, feather and down products, tungsten ore, tin, Chinese medicine, and other traditional products to the EEC. These exports to the EEC represent more than 30 percent of all China's exports of these kinds of products.

All-Round Establishment of Relations

Over the last few years, political relations between China and the EEC have also clearly improved.

Meetings and visits by leaders of both sides have increased. Since 1978, four of the presidents and vice-presidents of the EEC Commission and two presidents of the European Parliament have visited China. The European Parliament's China relations team has twice organized visits to China. Chinese leaders such as Gu Mu, Wang Renzhong, Deng Yingchao, Chen Pixian, and Chen Muhua have all visited the EEC Commission or the European Parliament. In October of last year, president of the EEC Commission, Gaston Thorn, visited China and met with Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, and other Chinese leaders. At the end of May Premier Zhao begins his European tour and, apart from Sweden and Norway, he will visit the EEC and such member-countries as France, Belgium, Denmark, and Italy. This is yet another sign of the fine relations between China and the EEC.

Both sides have established a regular political consultative system. In June and December of last year, the Chinese ambassador held two sets of discussions with the head of the political department of the foreign ministry of the country holding the Presidency of the EEC Council of Ministers (the position rotates every six months) in Bonn and in Athens. During the first half of this year these discussions were upgraded to foreign ministerial level. On 5 April State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian met in Paris with the chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers and the French minister of foreign affairs, Mr Cheysson, and exchanged ideas and opinions on major international questions and bilateral relations.

The foreign secretaries of the countries which are presiding and will next preside over the council and the vice-president of the EEC Commission, Mr Haferkamp, also took part in the discussions.

China and the EEC have set up comprehensive diplomatic relations. In order to promote and improve relations between China and the EEC, on 1 November of last year China established relations with the European Steel Commission and the European Nuclear Energy Commission. As a result, China's relations with the EEC expanded to include the entire European Community.

Scientific and Cultural Cooperation and Exchange

As relations develop cooperation and exchange between China and the EEC in areas such as science and technology, and culture have seen early results.

In November 1981 the head of energy in the European Commission, Mr (Carday) accepted an invitation to lead a visit to China. During the visit both sides agreed on the first series of projects in energy cooperation and it was agreed that in February or March of the following year Vice Minister of the State Science and Technology Commission Yang Jun would visit the EEC. In June of the same year deputy president of the EEC Commission, Mr Davignon, visited China. During these two visits to China both sides discussed in further detail the possibility of scientific and technological cooperation and also decided on the second series of projects in energy cooperation. In March 1983 the chief of scientific research in the EEC Commission, Mr Paolo Pasella, led a visit to China. In November of the same year a cooperation team from the State Science and Technology Commission visited the EEC. During these two visits there was further discussion and implementation of the third series of cooperation projects. These visits increased mutual understanding. The three series of cooperation projects agreed upon during the visits are developing smoothly and are producing good results.

Cultural and educational exchange has also developed. Since 1979 China and the EEC have provided study grants for each other. From 12 to 18 April of this year the European Community Youth Symphony Orchestra gave several performances in a visit to China. This is a first in the history of relations between the two sides.

Enormous Potential for Cooperation

From the above situation it can be seen that relations between the EEC and China are very good and are constantly developing. However, there are still some gaps in such areas as economic cooperation. Political discussions, scientific and technological cooperation, and cultural exchange are also only just beginning. Although there has been an enormous increase in trade between the two sides, figures are, relatively speaking, still quite small, and do not even reach one percent of the EEC's total trade figures. As China's economy develops and the four modernizations make new demands, there will be enormous increases in China's imports and exports. Thus there is still vast potential for cooperation in all areas between China and the EEC and there is still a great deal of room for further development in relations between both sides.

The development of friendly relations of cooperation between China and the EEC has a firm basis and very beneficial conditions for both sides. While in political terms the social system of China and the countries of the EEC are different, there are no immediate and major conflicts of interests between the two sides. Both sides are confronted with countering hegemonism, protecting national security, and preserving world peace, three common interests, and both sides share the same or similar views about major international questions. China hopes to see a united and powerful Europe and would like to see Europe play a more positive role in world affairs. At the same time Western Europe also wants China to grow strong and to prosper, since a powerful China conforms with the interests of Europe.

In economic terms, Western Europe has advanced science and technology and plenty of funds available but it lacks raw materials and markets. China is rich in raw materials and has a vast potential market but it requires advanced technology and money. Thus cooperation between the two sides can remedy these shortcomings and allow each to play up its advantages for mutual benefit. As Mr Thorn, president of the EEC Commission said last year on his visit to China, "The potential for trade, scientific and technological exchange, and in addition political and financial cooperation are all extremely important. Economic relations between both sides are mutually supplementary."

Both China and the EEC have an urgent desire for further development of mutual relations. China places extreme importance on the development of relations with the EEC and its member countries. President Thorn said: "On the basis of respecting the interests of both sides, the EEC Commission will continue to make great efforts to strengthen and expand cooperation between the EEC and China." On 13 April this year, the European Parliament discussed and passed a report concerning economic trade relations between the EEC and China. It also passed another related decision. These documents illustrate the EEC wants to waste no time in consolidating and developing political and economic relations with China. The various parties within the European Parliament were united in supporting the above-mentioned report and they proposed a deepening of relations between the EEC and China, expressing the view that political and economic cooperation between the two sides would help preserve world peace.

The most important thing for the immediate future is that both sides work hard to adopt actual and feasible measures to consolidate and strengthen the spheres of cooperation which have already begun, and to discuss and develop new areas of cooperation, increase mutual understanding, and set up favorable conditions for the promotion of further development in relations between both sides. Next year will be the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and EEC. On the basis of the fine cooperation during the first ten years, both sides can look forward to further development of relations of cooperation during the second ten years.

STATE PLANNING COMMISSION SIMPLIFIES PROCEDURES

OW251145 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0110 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jun (XINHUA) -- To meet the needs of reform, the State Planning Commission is simplifying procedures for examining and approving capital construction projects. Of the five items previously required, it has decided to examine and approve only two, the recommendation for the project and the report on the responsibility for the project's design. In the past, the State Planning Commission had to examine and approve a total of five documents for the construction of large and medium-sized capital construction projects, including a recommendation for the project, a feasibility study, a report on the responsibility for the project's design, the initial design, and a report on the commencement of the project's construction. Because of the large number of large and medium-sized projects being built each year and the different characteristics of each project, the comrades of the State Planning Commission often had to spend a great deal of time and energy examining and approving each project in order to gain a thorough understanding. Furthermore, because of a tendency to be dependent and a lack of a keen sense of responsibility, the departments in charge of capital construction often failed to do a good job in their preliminary work. This was also a major factor in causing delays in examining and approving projects by the State Planning Commission in the past.

In his government work report at the Second Session of the Sixth NPC, Premier Zhao Ziyang stressed that procedures for examining and approving capital construction projects be simplified. He proposed that "the State Planning Commission simplify its five-step procedure into a two-step one." Since then the State Planning Commission has carried out serious study and come to the conclusion that with the implementation of the investment responsibility system, localities and departments responsible for capital construction projects under state plans have been charged with more responsibility and have been making suggestions on the project's size, total investment, time limit for completion, quality of construction, and the number of years needed to recover investment. Therefore, it is both necessary and sensible to delegate part of the powers of examination and approval to these localities and departments.

A responsible person of the State Planning Commission pointed out that by simplifying the State Planning Commission's procedures for examining and approving capital construction projects and giving part of the powers of examination and approval to the responsible localities or departments, there will be many advantages to be gained. It will relieve cadres of the State Planning Commission from a lot of examination and approval work so that they can devote more time and energy to the study of the major issues related to the nation's long-range economic development and concentrate their attention on key projects affecting the overall national economy. It will also arouse the enthusiasm of the various localities and departments in doing a good job in capital construction and sharpen their sense of responsibility. At present, although implementation of the reform has just begun, it is bound to play a vital role in raising the economic results of our capital construction projects if we persist in and continuously perfect reform.

MORE INTELLECTUALS IN STATE ORGANS JOIN CPC

OW270559 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1141 GMT 26 Jun 84

[By correspondents Yang Shengzhan and Zhang Aorong]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 26 Jun (XINHUA) -- Party organizations at all levels in various central state organs have attached great importance to expanding party membership among intellectuals. In the past four years they have admitted a total of 6,887 professional and technical personnel of all types into the party, accounting for 53 percent of the total number of party members recruited in the past several years.

As a result, the percentage of intellectuals among the party members in state organs at the central level has greatly increased. Statistics revealed that among the party members recruited in 1983, there were 2,021 high and medium-ranking professionals and technical personnel and 301 advanced or model workers named by organs at the central or ministerial levels. Many of them were specialists, scholars or professors who made positive contributions to the cause of science and won honor for the motherland.

In the course of doing this type of work, the party organizations of many central state organs have paid full attention to correcting wrong concepts among the intellectuals, and persistently admitted party members in accordance with the criteria laid down by the party Constitution for party membership.

A high-level intellectual of a certain institute under the Ministry of Astronautics Industry carried out his work very well over a protracted period. He himself also had the desire to join the party. However, he dared not file his application due to his complicated social connections. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, he studied the related policies of the party and filed his application to the party organization for party membership. After reviewing the application, the party branch and the party committee of the institute quickly approved his application and admitted him into the party.

SYMPOSIUM DISCUSSES MAO ZEDONG LEGAL THEORIES

OW251417 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0835 GMT 25 Jun 84

[By reporter Xue Wenru and correspondent Zhang Wenjiang]

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 25 Jun (XINHUA) -- The first national symposium on the jurisprudential theories in Mao Zedong Thought was held in Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province, from 17 to 24 June. Nearly 200 people attended the symposium. They included responsible persons from societies of jurisprudence, legal theory journals, the departments concerned of the public security, procuratorial and judicial organs of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions; and legal experts, professors and scholars from colleges and universities.

The central topic at the symposium was how to uphold and advance the jurisprudential theories in Mao Zedong Thought, create a new situation in legal studies, and serve the development of socialist democracy and the improvement of the socialist legal system in a still better way during the new period. With this general topic, the meeting discussed the contents of the jurisprudential theories in Mao Zedong Thought. It also discussed how to use the stand, viewpoints and methods of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to seriously and thoroughly sum up both positive and negative experiences in China's establishment of the socialist legal system, and to study the new discussion, the participating comrades held: Our legal system and laws must be developed under party leadership. They must serve the four modernizations, and take the road of seeking truth from facts and having ties with the masses. China is currently undertaking structural reform, step by step, under the proper leadership. An important duty of the legal workers is to study the relationship between the legal system and economic development, particularly regarding such questions as how laws can protect and promote reform, regulate economic relations in the course of reform, and serve economic reform.

The symposium was sponsored by the Chinese Society of Jurisprudence. It received some 160 papers.

LI XIANNIAN'S PREFACE TO REVOLUTIONARY MEMOIRS

HK201510 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by Li Xiannian: "Preface to 'An Arduous Journey'" -- Beijing, May 1984]

[Text] "An Arduous Journey," a selection of revolutionary recollections of the 4th Front Army of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, is to be published. Its editor has expressed a wish for me to write a preface to this work. In fact, many old comrades are equally qualified to do the job, but since he has approached me, it would be impolite to say no. The history of the 4th Front Army of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army is half a century away now. Many things have become vague in memory. Let me just put down what comes to mind as material for the preface.

The Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, led by the Chinese Communist Party, was composed of three main forces: the 1st Front Army, the 2d Front Army and the 4th Front Army. Like its fraternal armies, the 4th Front Army was a good unit devoted to serving the people with heart and soul. In the 10 years of the civil war period, it bravely fought successively in Hubei, Henan, Anhui, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Xizang, Qinghai, Gansu, Ningxia, Ningjiang, and other areas. It successively set up the Hubei-Henan-Anhui revolutionary base and the Sichuan-Shaanxi revolutionary base. It fought many well-known major battles. In many anti-encirclement and suppression battles, it annihilated a total of several hundreds of thousands of enemy troops, setting many shining examples in the war. In the course of this fierce class struggle, it trained large numbers of backbone leaders for our party and our Army, making major contributions to the revolutionary cause of China. After the 25,000-li Long March triumphantly ended, it merged with the 1st Front Army, the 2d Front Army, the North Shaanxi Red Army, and other fraternal army units as a single entity. After being reorganized in the central Shaanxi plain in August, 1937, it became the 8th Route Army of the National Revolutionary Army. It again assumed the weighty mission of resisting Japanese imperialist aggression and saving the nation from extinction. The 4th Front Army wrote an important chapter in the history of the Chinese revolution, in the history of the party, and in the history of the Army. To study and sum up its historical experiences is of great realistic significance in our Army's continuing and developing glorious revolutionary traditions in the new historical period, as it is in further improving our Army's military and political qualities, promoting Army unity and unity between the Army and the government and between army men and civilians, and in strengthening the revolutionization, modernization, and standardization of the Army.

In 1927, when the Chinese revolution was at a critical stage, our party called the "7 August conference," rectifying Chen Duxiu's rightist opportunism and affirming the general guideline calling for agrarian revolution and armed resistance against the Kuomintang's reactionary butchering policy. Around this time the leadership sparked the Nanchang Uprising, the Autumn Harvest Uprising, the Guangzhou Uprising, and uprisings in other areas, beginning the period of the Red Army, founded in its incipient state. The Jute Uprising was an important part of the Autumn Harvest Uprising and was a well-known uprising launched by the Hubei party organization led by Dong Biwu and other leading comrades upholding the spirit of the "7 August conference." The 4th Front Army then began to be founded. The Jute Uprising first led to the founding of the Red 31st Division. With the start of the south Shang (Cheng) Uprising and the Lu (An) and Huo (Shan) Uprisings, the Red 32d Division and the Red 33d Division were successively established. After these three divisions formed the Red 1st Army, it was integrated with the Red 15th Army operating in the areas of Qi (Chun), Huang (Mei), and Guang (Ji) as the Red 4th Army.

The Red 4th Army and the newly established Red 25th Army were reorganized in November 1931 as the 4th Front Army of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army. A new breakthrough was thus further created in the Hubei-Henan-Anhui area of great strategic significance. The areas where the 4th Front Army fought were strategic points ruled by the Kuomintang, involving the Tianjin-Pukou railroad to the east, the Beijing-Hankou railroad to the west, the Longhai railroad to the north, and the Chang Jiang to the south. As the 4th Front Army pressed close to Wuhan and shocked Nanjing, the rule of the Chiang dynasty was seriously threatened. It became a main target of repeated "encirclement," with large numbers of enemy troops directed against it. At the end of 1932, after the main force of the 4th Front Army fought its way to the Sichuan-Shaanxi area, it again absorbed the guerrillas operating in eastern Sichuan, along with other local armed forces, to form a strong force of 80,000 men. This played an important role in fighting the enemy troops in Sichuan, Shaanxi, and Gansu, supporting and covering up the Long March of the 1st Front Army and the 2d Front Army, and promoting the development of the revolutionary situation. In October, 1936, after the 4th Front Army reached Huining, in Gansu, following the Long March, some of its troops fought in the Shaanxi-Gansu area and some were ordered to cross the Huang He. The latter subsequently formed the West Route Army, which fought amidst hardships in the Hexi corridor for more than half a year. Some of its troops were then transferred to Xinjiang. Some of the troops of the Red 25th Army that had remained to fight doggedly in the Hubei-Henan-Anhui area later reached northern Shaanxi on the Long March in September, 1935, to converge there with the Red Army. Some of them became guerrillas in southern Shaanxi. Some were regrouped to form the Red 28th Army, using guerrilla warfare in Hubei-Henan-Anhui all the time and distinguishing itself as an important force in the persistent effort of guerrilla warfare in the eight provinces in the south. After the outbreak of the Anti-Japanese War, the Red 28th Army was regrouped as the main basis for the formation of the 4th Detachment of the New 4th Army, which was converted into the 2d Division after it reached eastern Anhui. Some of its troops that remained in Qiliping again developed into a powerful brigade of the 5th Division of the New 4th Army. The history of the 4th Front Army of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in its 10 years of fighting coincided with the most difficult period during our party's foundation of the People's Army. Its birth and development went through an extremely complicated process. Whether or not cited at the upper levels, all the units of the 4th Front Army fighting in various areas made their own contributions in the struggle to found the People's Army and promote the cause of the Chinese revolution.

The Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army was placed for a long time in a situation of being separated and encircled by the Kuomintang Army. Their troops fought in different areas, acting in coordination and supporting each other. Though for a long period the 4th Front Army had been committed to areas involving independent fighting, with the party Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong not close at hand, its growth and expansion were inseparable from the correct guidance of the party Central Committee and the guidance of Mao Zedong Thought. As early as the initial stage of the new democratic revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong integrated the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. Based on the history of China and its semi-feudal and semi-colonial society, he studied the features and laws of the Chinese revolution and published in 1926 and 1927 such well-known articles as "Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society," "Report on the Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan," and so forth. After the "7 August conference," he returned to Hunan to lead the Autumn Harvest Uprising. He also led the Army to set up our country's first rural revolutionary base in Jinggang Shan. He successively wrote many brilliant works, including "Why Is the Red Chinese Regime Capable of Surviving?" "The Struggle in Jinggang Shan," "A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire."

Comrade Mao Zedong creatively developed Marxism-Leninism, laying a correct theoretical foundation for the Chinese revolutionary movement. He discovered the correct road to the Chinese revolution, calling for encircling the cities from the rural areas. He guided the whole party's realization of a great historical change. In the winter of 1928, the special committee of eastern Hubei issued a call for "learning the ways of Jinggang Shan of Jiangxi." Comrade Mao Zedong's theory and practice represented our party's correct direction. Led by Xu Xiangqian and other comrades, the 4th Front Army developed in this direction.

The road of armed struggle led by our party was a road to triumph. Of course, there were also many setbacks. The 4th Front Army had more than its share. Due to the influence of the "leftist" opportunist line of Wang Ming and others, especially Zhang Guotao's flightism and his criminal activities in dividing the party and the Red Army, not only were the Chinese revolutionary cause and the Hubei-Henan-Anhui and Sichuan-Shaanxi revolutionary bases placed in great jeopardy, but the 4th Front Army had many brushes with danger and ran into repeated crises, paying a heavy price. The masses of commanders and fighters of the 4th Front Army resisted and struggled against Zhang Guotao's perverted measures and, under the leadership of the Central Committee, denounced his mistakes and crimes, better tempering themselves in the process and more consciously carrying out the party's correct line. The Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong had always strictly separated the masses of commanders and fighters of the 4th Front Army from Zhang Guotao, clearly pointing out: The cadres of the 4th Front Army were the party's cadres and not the cadres of Zhang Guotao as an individual. They also fully affirmed the lofty spirit and fine style of the masses of commanders and fighters of the 4th Front Army, who fought amidst hardships, thought nothing of hazards and obstacles, displayed courage and skill in fighting, and showed respect for orders and for discipline and loyalty to the revolutionary cause. Therefore, Zhang Guotao's mistakes and crimes did not detract in the least from the historical achievements of the 4th Front Army. The masses of commanders and fighters of the 4th Front Army came from all parts of the country, composed mainly of poor and miserable peasants and also workers, intellectuals, and revolutionaries among the masses. Among them were responsible cadres sent by the central authorities and large numbers of local cadres tempered in actual fighting. Under the party's leadership, they closely relied on the masses of people in the revolutionary bases and joined the masses in working toward the same revolutionary goal. They united as one, defying death and bravely fighting bloody battles, with many epic heroic deeds to their credit. Tens of thousands of revolutionary martyrs in particular, who sacrificed their precious lives for the cause of liberating the people and realizing communist ideals, are worth being remembered and eulogized forever.

It is believed that the masses of readers will derive spiritual strength from this work, with its revolutionary recollections, and take revolutionary predecessors as examples, rousing themselves and resolutely upholding the four basic principles in the struggle to turn our nation into a powerful, modern, socialist country!

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES IMPORTANCE OF YOUNG PEOPLE

HK130929 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jun 84 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Let Us Water the Flowers of the Motherland"]

[Text] This year witnesses the 60th anniversary of the children and young people's movement led by our party, the 35th anniversary of the founding of the China Young Pioneers, and the convening of the national conference of Young Pioneers and instructors.

Here we extend our congratulations to our young friends throughout the nation! Salute to those workers who have made contributions to the healthy growth of children and teenagers!

Our party and state have always shown concern for the healthy growth of children and teenagers. In 1980 comrade Deng Xiaoping wrote an inscription for ZHONGGUO SHAONIAN BAO and the magazine FUDAOYUAN, which reads: "We hope that young friends throughout the nation will be determined to become people with lofty ideals, good character, knowledge and physical strength, and will be determined to make contributions to the people and the motherland." In February 1981 the CPC Central Committee issued the call that "the whole party and entire society should attach importance to and show concern for the healthy growth of children and teenagers." Under the concern of the party, the work of nurturing children and teenagers in our country is vigorously developing, and a fine situation has appeared in grasping education with the joint efforts of the schools, families, and society.

However, this work is still not up to the requirements of the new tasks presented by the new situation; there still exist many problems. For example, it is still rather difficult to have children sent to nurseries, the quality and quantity of children's food, clothing, and toys far from meet the demand, there are far too few places for children's activities, and far too little spiritual food for children. All of these problems are waiting to be solved.

Comrade Chen Yun said: "To show concern for the next generation, for the children, means to show concern for the great future of the whole world." We should do our best to create better conditions for children, bring into play the inherent initiatives of children, cultivate a noble character in them, develop their wisdom and intelligence, and strengthen their physical quality, in order to make them grow up to be talented people needed by the four modernizations. This requires not only the efforts and struggles of the workers who raise children and teenagers, but also the CPC committees and governments at all levels to enhance their leadership, the powerful support of mass organizations, and the vigorous coordination of schools, families, and all social aspects.

Our children and teenagers today are the reserve force for the four modernizations. Thousands upon thousands of specialists will grow up from among them. In order to train our children into pillars of society in the 1990's and the 21st Century, it is entirely necessary to lay out a small portion of material and financial resources for them. It is our deep belief that more and more comrades will attach importance to and show concern for the work of nurturing children and teenagers, and these workers are sure to win more and more respect from people.

COMMENTATOR URGES ENHANCING WORK AIMED AT AGED

HK201546 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jun 84 p 4

[Commentator's article: "Let Us All Concern Ourselves With Work for the Old"]

[Text] China is the world's most populous country and also has the most old people of any country in the world. In China today there are more than 80 million people over the age of 60; according to estimates this figure will reach 130 million by the end of this century, comprising around 11 percent of the total population. This changing trend in the structure of the population will have an enormous effect on the country's political, economic, and social development.

Hence we must elevate work for the old to the front line, strengthen leadership, organize plans, and tackle things comprehensively.

Old people in New China represent a treasure chest of wisdom. To be found in their ranks are the old generation of proletariat revolutionaries who performed meritorious services, as well as those pioneering soldiers of the revolutionary struggle, scholars and specialists famed both at home and abroad, and experts in every line of the battle front (including old workers and peasants with great experiences). They represent the inheritors, creators, and disseminators of the material and spiritual civilization of the Chinese race. Through the long revolutionary struggle, the struggle for production, and scientific experiences, they amassed rich experiences and a wealth of knowledge; thus they represent a source of intelligence and knowledge for the four modernizations that should not be underestimated. Hence they should profit from society's attention and appreciation.

As far as our party is concerned, work for the aged is still a "young item of work." As the retirement system continues to be established and popularized, more and more elderly cadres are stepping into the second and third lines. Party organs at all levels and the People's Government are steadfastly implementing the relevant principles and policies of the central authorities to ensure that these elderly people are appropriately settled. The problems of the aged and work for the aged are receiving increasing attention throughout the party and society.

Not long ago Comrade Nie Rongzhen pointed out in a speech to the Committee for the Aged: "The present focus of our work is popularization and organizational work, so that everyone fully understands the importance and urgency of the problem of the aged." He went on to say: "Our nation is the most populous in the world, and we are also a great socialist nation, hence we should tackle the cause of the aged even better and achieve even better experiences in solving the question of the aged." Leadership groups at all levels should further strengthen leadership in work for the aged. Specialized personnel should be appointed to tackle this work and specialized bodies should be set up and perfected to handle work for the aged. We should pay attention to listening to the opinions and requests of the aged, and comply with their reasonable demands, and help solve any real problems they may have. We must teach all of society to respect the aged, and any behavior abusing the legal rights and interests of the aged should be seriously criticized and handled according to the law. We should advance research of the question of the aged so that this work may gradually achieve a more scientific basis.

Rest in old age is a social ideal that mankind has sought after and eulogized for thousands of years, but in our socialist era this is not enough. Many old people are also demanding that they be of some use in their old age. We cannot ignore either of these two concepts in our work for the aged. On the one hand we should show our concern and care for old people, satisfying their material and cultural needs so that they may spend their later years in peace and live healthily to an old age. On the other hand, we should also set up conditions and make it convenient for the elderly to contribute their lofty ideals and aspirations to the country and the people.

In recent years many elderly retired comrades have not waited to be organized and have not asked for help from the state, instead they have either organized themselves or have "fought on their own," and have thus continued to exude enthusiasm for the construction of the two kinds of civilization. They have been praised and respected by everyone for doing so. A classic example is Comrade Zhou Chao, a retired cadre from the Jinan Air Force Hospital. Comrade Deng Yingchao said in the magazine ZHONGGUO LAONIAN [CHINESE AGED]: "The aged must maintain their revolutionary youthfulness and become adept at playing their role as aged people."

There are many different ways in which old people can play a role, such as acting as advisers and consultants, taking part in party rectification work, carrying out investigative research, presenting critical proposals, and writing books. Some can, on the basis of their scientific and technological expertise, provide information services. There is also a great deal of social work to be done. A useful kind of work that many old people can do is to foster lofty emotions and sentiments in young people and help middle aged people relieve their home problems. By ensuring that work for the aged and work with young people are linked together, we can help promote further improvements in the party and social atmosphere.

The question of the aged is a major social problem throughout the world, and the experiences that we have built up in this area are still not enough. With correct party leadership and with our outstanding socialist system, and as long as we pay attention to promoting positive national traditions, we can, without a doubt, ensure improvements in work with the aged in China.

CENTRAL MILITARY COMMISSION HONORS RESEARCH UNIT

OW252342 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1304 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jun (XINHUA) -- The Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China recently issued an order to confer a collective Merit Citation Class One on the Electronic Computer Research Institute of the University of Defense Science and Technology, which successfully developed the "Galaxy," China's first super computer that can perform more than 100 million operations per second.

The order, signed by Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission, reads: The Electronic Computer Research Institute of the University of Defense Science and Technology is an enterprising advanced collective that can fight tough battles on the defense science and technology fronts. Earnestly adhering to the party's lines, principles and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and with the energetic support and assistance from other units concerned, it dauntlessly forged ahead to explore and bring forth new ideas, and successfully developed the "Galaxy," China's first super computer that can perform more than 100 million operations per second, thus filling our country's gaps in the field of computerization, and providing a powerful computing means needed in the research of defense science and technology as well as in national economic and scientific and technological development.

The order points out: In the course of the development, each and every comrade of the Electronic Computer Research Institute worked hard day and night in unity to surmount all sorts of theoretical, technical, and technological problems, thus quickly accomplishing the development project of high quality. Correctly adhering to the principle of independence and self-reliance, applying their successful experiences, and paying attention to learning from the advanced technology foreign countries, they blazed a new trail in the light of our nation's needs and on the basis of learning from others. Their experiences not only are applicable to all departments engaged in the research of defense science and technology, but they are also significant in guiding the work in various other fields of our Armed Forces.

The order urges all comrades of the Electronic Computer Research Institute to continue working hard to achieve still greater successes, be determined in carrying out reforms and bringing forth new ideas, and make still greater contributions to the modernization of China's national defense.

REPORT ON COMMERCIAL USE OF AIR DEFENSE PROJECTS

OW270217 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0748 GMT 26 Jun 84

[By reporter Li Yuezhu]

[Excerpts] This reporter learned from the national on-the-spot meeting on people's air defense and antichemical warfare, now being held in Changchun City, that cities in China have achieved marked economic results in using underground people's air defense projects for production purposes and for serving the people's needs. According to statistics, the total output value and net profits in the last 3 years exceeded 1.13 billion yuan and 130 million yuan respectively.

City authorities usually give those who build the projects the right to use them and charge them with the responsibility of maintaining the facilities. People usually achieve quick economic results by investing a small amount in setting up underground shops, hotels, restaurants, movie houses, aquatic breeding farms, production shops, hospitals, warehouses, garages, and other business and production premises.

Utilization of people's air defense projects for production and service purposes has helped some cities solve problems in providing accommodations, and has provided more jobs to unemployed youths. Currently, more than 52,000 job-hunting youths across the country are engaging in various productive and service activities in these people's air defense projects.

CIRCULAR ISSUED URGING WATER CONSERVATION

OW260903 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1134 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 25 Jun (XINHUA) -- The State Council recently issued a circular calling on the cities throughout the country to vigorously practice conservation in the use of water.

The circular pointed out: Presently, scarce water resources, insufficient water supply, and acute water shortages in many cities in China have seriously affected the people's livelihood and industrial production. In addition to the lagging construction of water supply facilities and rising water consumption, serious wastage in the use of water is the chief reason for water shortages. Therefore, to solve the water shortage problem in the cities from now on, we must adhere to the principle of "putting equal stress on finding new water resources and economizing on the use of water." In other words, we must vigorously unfold water conservation work in the cities while expediting the construction of water supply facilities.

The circular sets forth the following demands:

- 1) The various city people's governments must strengthen leadership over water conservation work;
- 2) strengthen the management of the use of water by industries;
- 3) abolish the "system of fixed charge" for the use of water by private households, install water meters, and charge individual households according to the amount of water used;
- 4) water supply enterprises of the cities must simultaneously make efforts to improve the supply of water and conserve water by overcoming the tendency of emphasizing water supply and profits while neglecting conservation and service.

CIRCULAR ISSUED ON TRADE UNION LEADING BODIES

OW270537 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0916 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jun (XINHUA) -- The Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the National Leading Group for Enterprise Consolidation and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions recently issued a joint circular calling for all localities to do a good job in readjusting the leading bodies of basic-level trade unions as an important aspect in enterprise consolidation and the readjustment of enterprise leading bodies.

The circular points out: In the preceding period, some localities did not pay close enough attention to readjusting the leading bodies of basic-level trade unions, nor did they do vigorous work in this regard. As a result, even old cadres in poor health and with a low educational level who had been retired from the party or administrative leadership of enterprises were placed in the leading bodies of basic-level trade unions in some localities, which has seriously affected the progress of readjusting the leading bodies of basic-level trade unions and the quality of the staff of such leading bodies. The situation in which members of the leading bodies of basic-level trade unions in many enterprises are old and their educational level is low has not yet been changed. This is very unfavorable to enterprise management reform as a whole and to the development of trade union work. Therefore, the circular calls for all localities to bring the work of readjusting the leading bodies of basic-level trade unions into the realm of work of readjusting enterprise leading bodies, take all factors into consideration, and readjust the leading bodies of enterprises and basic-level trade unions at the same time. While paying particular attention to readjusting the leading bodies of medium and small enterprises this year, it is necessary to resolutely do a good job in readjusting the leading bodies of basic-level trade unions in such enterprises as required. The leading bodies of basic-level trade unions in consolidated big and medium enterprises that do not meet the requirements must all be readjusted this year.

The circular stresses: In readjusting the leading bodies of basic-level trade unions, it is necessary to ensure their political soundness and make sure that their members meet the age limit and the cultural standard. In checking and accepting the work of enterprise consolidation, the readjustment of the leading bodies of basic-level trade unions should be regarded as an important content. The consolidation of enterprises in which the leading bodies of basic-level trade unions are not readjusted well should not be accepted. At the same time, vigorous efforts should be made to select cadres to be members of the leading bodies of basic-level trade unions, especially the chairmen of such trade unions.

TAX BUREAU DIRECTOR DISCUSSES REFORM SITUATION

HK270449 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jun 84 p 2

[Article by Jin Xin, director of the General Tax Bureau of the Ministry of Finance: "Discussing the Second Reformative Step in Substituting Taxes for Delivery of Profits"]

[Text] In 1983 the first step adopted by the state for state-run enterprises with regard to substituting taxes for the delivery of profits was to follow a method of turning over profits to the state in different forms -- a method which ensured the coexistence of tax and profits. Judging from the present situation following the implementation of that method, we know that we have achieved better results, because we have pursued the principle of the state sharing the greater portion of the increased profits of the enterprises, guaranteeing sufficient financial support for the administration, management, and development of enterprise.

In so doing, we have aroused the enthusiasm of the enterprises, workers, and staff members and generally enhanced their economic results.

Although we have achieved results in the first step of substituting taxes for the delivery of profits, our work has not yet been perfected. Judging from the situation of economic development as a whole, it is necessary to take the second reformative step. To straighten out economic relations, improve uneven development among enterprises resulting from their different conditions in prices, resources, communications, facilities, technology and so forth, and truly reflect enterprise management results so that enterprises can compete with each other on the basis of a roughly equal amount of profits retained, it is necessary to give further play to the role of tax revenue as a lever. Through the means of readjusting the tax rate, bringing in more categories of taxes, and exempting from and reducing taxes, we can regulate production, circulation and consumption, and readjust the income level of enterprises. All of these have not been touched upon by the first reformative step in substituting taxes for the delivery of profits. The present key issue in the urban economic system reform is to completely change the situation where no distinction is made between enterprises which do well in management and those which are poorly managed, and between those workers who do more work and those who do less. To solve this problem, the state has decided to expand the decisionmaking power of enterprises. With regard to bonuses issued by enterprises, a method of "setting neither maximum nor minimum limits" has been adopted. The implementation of this method also concerns the second reformative step in substituting taxes for the delivery of profits in order to entirely fix distribution relations between the state and enterprises in the form of tax revenue. Without such a prerequisite, much of the work in enterprises cannot be successfully completed.

The second reformative step in substituting taxes for the delivery of profits should begin with the coexistence of taxes and profits. This stage should gradually change over to a complete system of substituting taxes for the delivery of profits so that we can establish a perfect tax system which accords with our national characteristics, and is able to regulate various categories of taxes. In the future, apart from continuing to levy income tax on state-run enterprises, and collecting regulative tax [tian jie shui 6148 4634 4415] in light of different practical conditions, we should subdivide the present biggest tax category -- industrial and commercial tax -- into product tax, value added tax, business tax, and so forth based on different categories of taxpayers. To meet the demands of economic development, we should also levy resource taxes, urban maintenance and construction taxes, and so forth. In the meantime, we should restore various kinds of local taxes levied on enterprises, and carry out the necessary readjustment and reform of various kinds of tax collection methods. This is because each category of tax has its own target and specific role. Due to the fact that various different tax categories have their own different roles, generally speaking, it is difficult for them to replace each other. Making use of various categories of taxes to regulate differential incomes in order to give consideration to the interests of various quarters is a principle which should be followed while taking the second reformative step in substituting taxes for the delivery of profits. The main purpose in doing so is to change the present situation of the great disparity in profits of a number of products because of their fairly high prices. By rationally readjusting the rate of product tax, the differential incomes as a result of higher prices of certain products exceeding their real value will be transferred to the state. This will ease the present contradiction resulting from unreasonable prices.

The purpose in collecting a resources tax and tax on the use of land is to transfer to the state differential incomes as a result of disparity among enterprises in their resources, the different amounts of land occupied by them, and the differences in their geographic and communication positions. This will overcome the present unreasonable situation of a great disparity in profits among enterprise resulting from the above-mentioned objective reasons. The coordinated application of these tax categories has enabled enterprises to compare their profits, and compete with each other on a roughly equal basis.

With regard to the relations between the state and enterprises, following the second reformative step in substituting taxes for the delivery of profits, the state will reduce the regulative tax levied on enterprises after they have increased their profits in accordance with the proportion set by the state in order to give consideration to the profits retained by enterprises. The previous method of "floating proportion" should be changed into a "fixed proportion." In other words, the base will remain unchanged for several years. The base will not change in spite of the annual increase of profits of the enterprises. In a fairly long period of time, the more profits an enterprise, the more funds it will retain. In so doing, it will have a stronger financial power. This method is beneficial to encouraging the advanced, spurring the advanced, and urging enterprises to truly tap their potential, improve administration and management, and enhance economic results.

With regard to product tax, value added tax, and business tax, different tax rates will be set in accordance with different productions and businesses. This is an important aspect in the second reformative step in substituting taxes for the delivery of profits. It is more important to set rational tax rates. To do so, we will give better play to the lever role of taxes, guide enterprises to implement the guideline and policy of the state, encourage the production of goods in short supply, restrict the production of goods in excessive supply, encourage the development of production and construction which are badly needed, restrict blind production and duplicate construction, encourage specialized production and joint management, and restrict the development of the production which is "small but all-embracing," or "big and all-embracing." With regard to commodity circulation, business tax will be levied in accordance with the number of intermediate links. The purpose in doing so is to reduce the number of links and to levy rational taxes. The levying of a resource tax, urban maintenance and construction tax, and the restoration of several local taxes levied on enterprises will be beneficial to protecting and rationally exploiting natural resources of the state, further doing well in urban maintenance and construction, and encouraging enterprises to rationally make use of land, house property, vehicles, and vessels.

While taking the second reformative step in substituting taxes for the delivery of profits, we should increase the number of categories of local taxes. The previous method of turning over taxes to the higher authorities in accordance with subordinate relations should be changed. We should solve the problem with regard to the relations between "departments" and "regions" at different levels, and the distribution relations between the central authorities and localities. The levying and restoration of several local taxes have created conditions for the establishment of the separate financial systems of the central authorities and localities, based on categories of taxes.

Due to the complexity of China's economy, the tax system reform will be constantly enforced and improved in practice. However, there is no doubt that the second reformative step in substituting taxes for delivery of profits is a crucial reform aimed at further straightening out economic relations, and correctly handling the distribution relations between the state and enterprises.

It is an important breakthrough in the reform of the entire economic and management system. It will play a positive and promoting role in establishing and improving the system of assuming sole responsibility for profits or losses and the economic responsibility system in enterprises.

TAX REFORM TO EXCLUDE FOREIGN CAPITAL

OW231258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 23 (XINHUA) -- All joint ventures and independent foreign enterprises established in China will be exempt from the second step the Chinese Government is taking toward replacing its present system of raising revenue by appropriating the total profits of enterprises in the direction of a taxation system, a top tax official said here today. Jin Xin, director of the Taxation Department of the Ministry of Finance, stressed that the second-step financial reform will focus on state-owned enterprises; independent foreign enterprises and joint ventures are not within the scope of the reform.

China has already formulated and issued certain economic laws and regulations concerning foreign investments in the past few years, including a tax law. Taxation of joint ventures and independent foreign enterprises in China remains in accordance with the above law or contracts concluded by the two sides, Jin said. In the past, Chinese enterprises handed over all profits to the state and received all their operation funds from the state. However, this system had many defects: Enterprises relied too much on state support and all were "eating out of the same pot."

The second step represents an important part of the reform of the urban economy. It is a financial and tax system reform, and is closely related to other urban reforms. According to the new measure, state-owned enterprises will hand over to the state 11 kinds of taxes including product tax, value-added tax, business tax, salt tax, and resources tax. The profits left after taxation will be used by the enterprises themselves.

RENMIN RIBAO ON COMMODITY, PLANNED ECONOMIES

HK210733 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 84 p 5

[Article by He Wei: "Natural Economy, Commodity Economy, Planned Economy"]

[Text] China's rural areas are experiencing a change from the self-supporting and semi-self-supporting economy to a commodity economy. The emergence of rural specialized households has enabled China's agriculture to break away from the "small and complete" self-supporting production order and has promoted the development of a commodity economy. The implementation of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output has changed the situation in which the peasants could only carry out simple reproduction apart from maintaining the basic needs of food and clothing. Now the peasants have surplus products, with which they can build new houses, buy consumer goods, and carry out enlarged reproduction. The development of industry, animal husbandry, transportation, commerce, and the catering business in towns and townships has enabled the rural areas to produce a larger variety of products.

All of this will certainly expand the scope of rural commodity exchanges and increase the volume of rural commodity circulation. In the natural economy people form relationships with nature, and labor and nature substitute for each other. Therefore, in this economy, people can live a self-sufficient, closed type of life which is separate from the outside world. But with commodity production, the case is entirely different, because in commodity production, people have to get in touch with each other and have to carry out commodity exchanges with each other. The natural economy is linked with simple reproduction and the habit of sticking to old ways, whereas the commodity economy is linked with enlarged reproduction and opening to the outside world.

Rural specialized households are producers of specialized commodities. The emergence of rural specialized production indicates further development in social division of work. Many specialized households have broken away from agriculture and formed new divisions of work. They carry out specialized production, possess certain skills, can use new equipment, and can improve operational methods. The characteristics of specialized households manifest themselves in high labor productivity, high percentages of marketable products, and low production costs. They can earn more income by selling some of their commodities at the social value of these commodities, as the value of these commodities is lower than their social value. Therefore, specialized households can become better-off ahead of others. They can play an exemplary role in the rural areas and can promote the rural productive forces. In this way, the rest of the peasants will also become better-off.

Although the development of the commodity economy can gradually promote the socialization of production, it is not by itself a planned economy. However, in comparison with the natural economy, it is more advanced and is closer to the planned economy. When dealing with the importance of commercial work, Lenin said: "This seems very strange. Communism has something to do with commerce? It seems that the two have entirely nothing to do with each other and are far from each other. But viewed from the economic angle, we know that the distance between the two is not greater than the distance between communism and small-scale, partiarchal-type agriculture." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, p 578) Of course, the historical conditions in which Lenin made these remarks are different from the present conditions, but this theory of Lenin's is still applicable to the present conditions, because the commodity economy is closer to the planned economy than the natural economy is to the planned economy. In a sense, under public ownership, only by commercializing agricultural production, can a complete plan be put into effect. Lenin did not deal with economic problems under the socialist system in an isolated manner but by studying the internal relationships in and the development of the economy and by proceeding from social practice. Therefore, he stressed that commercial work was a key link of all work and that by grasping this link, the entire chain could be pulled toward the target. Lenin also called on fine communist party members to support commerce in a civilized manner, promote commodity circulation by means of commerce, establish relationships between industry and agriculture and between cities and the rural areas, enliven the rural economy, and promote the development of the entire economy.

Some peasants have found it difficult to "buy and sell products." One of the reasons for this is that the circulation channels have not been unblocked. In addition, the development of commodity production needs the socialization of production. The production carried out by specialized households is specialized commodity production, which is different from ordinary production. This specialized production should correspond to supply, demand, and marketing, and if a link is missing, production will be interrupted and economic losses will be incurred. The relationships between supply, production, and marketing required by such commodity production should not be short-term, accidental relationships but should be long-term, fixed relationships.

Only when this problem is solved, will specialized households boldly carry out commodity production. In solving such a circulation problem, it is not enough to just solve the difficulties in "buying and selling"; it is necessary to establish stable relationships between supply, production, and marketing and to realize socialization of production. In the course of socializing production, producers of commodities will establish closer relationships by which they rely on each other and restrict each other.

In carrying out the socialization of commodity production, specialized households are required to obtain market information in a timely manner and carry out production according to social needs in order to prevent blindness. But at present, specialized households generally run small-scale businesses. They do not have large funds, have narrow connections with society, and cannot obtain such information from the market. These problems must be solved by organizing social strength, as specialized households themselves are unable to solve them. Various types of service organizations have emerged in areas where specialized households have rapidly developed. Take for example, agricultural products processing centers, eggs centers, animal husbandry centers, marine products centers, fodder centers, seed centers, epidemic prevention stations, and transportation stations. On the one hand, they sign contracts with specialized households on purchasing products from or supplying products to specialized households, in order to ensure the needs required by specialized households before production, in the course of production, and after production. On the other hand, they sign contracts with units in other areas in order to market products and buy raw materials and tools for production. They act as a bridge for specialized households in supply, production, and marketing. These service organizations establish ties with specialized households through signing contracts with them, thus forming a new type of economic combination. For example, in supplying chickens for chicken breeding specialized households, a chicken breeding specialized company will supply different kinds of feed according to the different ages of chickens, will provide medicine for preventing diseases, will introduce advanced experience and information, and will buy eggs and adult chickens from them. The organic ties between a chicken breeding specialized company and many chicken breeding specialized households are like those between grapevines and grapes, and these ties will gradually form new economic combination bodies.

These new economic combination bodies will have new economic functions. Through signing purchase and sales contracts and providing market information, raw materials, and technological guidance, they will place the production of various specialized households in the state plans and form ties between decentralized specialized households and the national economy. Therefore, it is obvious that the full-scale development of the commodity economy can play a positive role in improving plans and management, in raising the level of planning, and in expanding the scope of planning.

COAL MINES PREFULFILL JAN-JUN OUTPUT TARGETS

OW270844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA) -- China's major coal mines reached their January-June production target on Tuesday by digging out 193.12 million tons, four days ahead of schedule, the Chinese Ministry of Coal Industry said here this morning. Production was up 5.3 percent on the first half of 1983. Plans the dressed coal and tunnelling were met 15 and 16 days ahead of time respectively, the ministry said. China has 1,834 coal mines divided into two categories: major mines, the larger ones with output distributed by the state and large numbers of small and medium-sized pits run by various localities. The locally-run mines, which produce nearly half of the national total, also expect to complete their January-June production plans ahead of time, the ministry said.

Coal Ministry officials expect this year's total output to top the 710-million-ton target set by the government. Coal provides about 70 percent of the country's energy needs, and China is now the third largest coal producer in the world, next to the Soviet Union and the United States.

REPORT OF SONG RENQIONG'S MAY VISIT TO HUBEI

HK260257 Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 84 p 1

[Report: "Comrade Song Renqiong Left Wuhan Yesterday After Inspecting Our Province"]

[Text] Comrade Song Renqiong, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and adviser to the Central Commission of Guiding Party Rectification, concluded his visit to Hubei Province and left Wuhan last night.

Comrade Song Renqiong arrived in Hubei from Sichuan on 18 May. During his stay in Hubei he inspected Yichang, Jingzhou, Shashi, Wuhan, and other areas, and listened to reports on the situation in current economic reform, party rectification, and implementation of the CPC Central Committee's Document No 1 of 1984, made by the provincial CPC Committee and the prefectural and municipal committees concerned. He has fully affirmed the promising situation of reforms carried out in the rural areas and municipalities in our province. He has also conducted two seminars with the responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and has given significant views on the work of reform and party rectification, which had guiding significance for Hubei's work.

In his speech Comrade Song Renqiong stressed accelerating the pace of reform. He said that in economic system reform it was necessary to pay attention to probing and carrying out research of the cadre system reform and the personnel system reform. As far as the system of being responsible to the director and the election of cadres at the grassroots level are concerned, it is necessary, by means of long-term efforts, to enable the cadres to work at both superior and inferior levels, basically solving the problem of an "iron rice bowl" in the cadre system. Comrade Song Renqiong has expressed many valuable opinions on seriously implementing the party's policy of enriching the people, guiding the peasants' reproduction expansion, developing the rural areas' merchandise economy, and so on.

Comrade Song Renqiong has particularly stressed the question of party rectification. He said that it was necessary to develop the fine tradition of the Yanan rectification movement. The Yanan rectification movement put into practice Marxist educational movements, did not rectify the people but only learned from past mistakes to avoid future ones, and cured the disease to save the patient. This party rectification should be better promoted than the Yanan rectification movement. We must promote party rectification in accordance with the four tasks of party rectification and avoid overdoing it. We must really solve the problem of unifying ideology, and really unify our ideology with the general task and general goal resolved at the 12th CPC Congress. We must really enhance our ideological awareness, eliminate "left" influences, and thoroughly negate the "Great Cultural Revolution." We must distinguish right from wrong, and stop bothering with trivial things or settling historical accounts that have already been settled. We must concentrate on solving the problems of the current reforms, promoting the economy, and realizing the "four transformations" in the cadre force.

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In the course of party rectification, we must adhere to working with both hands, one grasping party rectification and the other grasping production and reform; we must break through the obstacles in the course of reform, promoting work in both aspects.

On the question of strengthening the unity of the leadership groups at various levels, Comrade Song Renqiong pointed out: Old fellow comrades of our leadership groups at various levels must always think of the past. In the past we have sacrificed so many comrades; we are the survivors of the war and the "Great Cultural Revolution." We must set good examples for the next generation and set good examples in unity. Otherwise we would do a disservice to the millions and tens of millions of comrades who have sacrificed themselves and would be ashamed in front of the martyrs. In the course of party rectification, we must be strict with ourselves and be bold enough to negate our past mistakes. We must initiate vigorous efforts by means of party rectification and bring about a new unity. He said: Hubei's work is very promising. Your work on party rectification and economic reform has quickly developed, particularly after Comrade Hu Yaobang's visit to Hubei. It is hoped that you will work still better and obtain certain experience in party rectification, incessantly developing the promising situation.

The 75 year-old Comrade Song Renqiong was energetic, but although fatigued from traveling, he continued to meet cadres and the masses, listening to the actual situation and giving his views. While he passed through Qianjiang County, he stopped twice and visited two peasant households nearby, inquiring into their situation of production and their lives and giving them encouragement to work harder and become better off.

On the afternoon of 22 May, in the company of Comrade Zhou Shizhong and Yan Zheng, responsible comrade of the Wuhan PLA forces, Comrade Song Renqiong met with the leading cadres and old comrades who had retreated to the second and third line of the Wuhan PLA forces. He has also visited retired Comrade Han Dongshan, former deputy commander of the Wuhan Military District.

During his stay in Hubei, Comrade Song Renqiong also inspected the Gezhou dam project and the 1.7 meter rolling mill, and visited the Jingzhou museum.

Those who made reports and accompanied Comrade Song Renqiong during his inspection included the responsible comrades of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee Guang Guangfu, Wang Quanguo, Huang Zhizhen, Shen Yinluo, Wang Qun, Qian Yunlu, and Liu Qizhi, and Chang Lifu, the responsible comrade of the liaison group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification stationed in Hubei.

DENG YINGCHAO MOURNS DEATH OF FORMER KMT MAYOR

OW112024 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Deng Yingchao sent a message of condolences on June 9 to the widow of K.C. Wu, former mayor of Shanghai of the Kuomintang [KMT] government who died in Georgia, the United States, on June 6. The message reads: Grieved to learn of the death of Mr K.C. Wu. I hereby express my deep condolences and sympathy to your family. Please restrain your grief and take care of yourself.

Deng Yingchao is now chairperson of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

ANHUI URGES RUSH-PLANTING, REDUCING WATERLOGGING

OW221001 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Station commentary: "Reduce Waterlogging, Rush-Plant Crops, and Make Up For the Lean Harvest With a Bumper Harvest"]

[Text] Since the advent of this year's rainy season, many places in the Chang Jiang and Huai He basins in our province have been afflicted by rainstorms. Responding to the call of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, the broad masses of people have acted swiftly to combat floods, cope with emergencies, and prevent and reduce waterlogging. Their efforts have yielded certain fruits.

However, due to the tremendous force and expanse of the rainstorms, many places have suffered great losses in summer-harvested and spring-sown crops. In order to make up for the lean harvest with a bumper harvest, all localities should make good use of the current good weather, go all out to promptly reduce waterlogging and rush-plant crops, ensuring that planting begins as soon as waterlogging is reduced and striving to plant and harvest more crops and reap a bumper harvest for this year.

In reducing waterlogging and rush-planting crops, many factors are in our favor. As far as the season is concerned, now is the crucial time for summer planting. There still is time to rush-plant crops. From the material point of view, the various localities still possess certain assets. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that since the issuance of the Central Document No 1 this year, the system of contracted responsibilities tied to output has been maintained and perfected and the broad masses of peasants have displayed higher enthusiasm for production. As long as we strengthen leadership and foster confidence in triumphing over nature, we will certainly do a good job in reducing waterlogging and rush-planting crops. In reducing waterlogging and rush-planting crops, all localities should self-reliantly overcome the difficulties resulting from natural disasters. The masses in disaster and nondisaster areas, in severely as well as mildly afflicted areas, should help and cooperate with one another, and seeds and seedlings for replanting in disaster areas should be delivered without delay. The leadership at all levels should go to those places where efforts are made to reduce waterlogging and rush-plant crops, solve practical problems, and make proper arrangements for the people's livelihood there, and ensure the success in the work of reducing water logging and rush-planting crops. All professions, trades and departments should give good logistic support, take positive, prompt, thoughtful and realistic steps to provide the best service possible, and contribute their share to supporting the work of reducing waterlogging and rush-planting crops in order to reap a bumper harvest for this year.

HUANG HUANG AT ANHUI PUBLIC SECURITY MEETING

OW221131 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Excerpts] An Anhui provincial meeting on public security, procuratorial and judiciary work was held in Hefei from 13 to 17 June. The meeting held that the struggle against crime in the preceding period brought about a remarkable and steady improvement in public order, but that public order was not yet stable enough. The meeting deemed it necessary to continue to implement firmly the relevant documents issued by the central authorities on striving to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in public order, remove obstructions, prevent and overcome complacency, slackness and fear of hardship, and to constantly deepen the struggle to deal sternly with serious crime.

Toward the end of the meeting, Huang Huang, secretary of the provincial party committee, attended and addressed the meeting. Comrade Huang Huang said: The principles and policies formulated by the party Central Committee on dealing sternly with crime are very correct. We must firmly implement them. We should fully understand the protracted, complex, and arduous nature of the struggle and persistently and constantly deepen the struggle.

ANHUI HOLDS MEETING ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW250400 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Excerpts] On 18 June the provincial CPC Committee held a mobilization meeting on implementing Circular No 8 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification. The meeting called for serious efforts to study and implement the guidelines contained in Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report to the Second Session of the Sixth NPC and the instructions given by leading comrades at the central level. It urged all comrades to acquire a new understanding of the current situation and to achieve a still higher level of unification of thinking so that the work of party rectification would develop in greater depth and play an even better role in promoting reform and economic construction.

Yang Haibo, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a report at the meeting. Some 1,300 leading cadres from various provincial organs attended the meeting. Also present were comrades of the liaison group in Anhui dispatched by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification.

Comrade Yang Haibo's report stressed the need to seriously study and implement the guidelines contained in the government work report and to develop the work of party rectification in depth. From a viewpoint of theory and reality, the report also dwelt on the need for acquiring a new understanding of the current situation.

Comrade Yang Haibo pointed out: In addition to the unification of thinking in dealing with the new situations and problems while studying the government work report, we must grasp the following tasks in order to make a success of every aspect of party rectification: 1) Further strengthen the ideological education for the broad masses of party members; 2) make serious efforts to rectify the style of work; 3) further consolidate leading bodies and uphold the party's principle of democratic centralism; and 4) firmly grasp the work of investigating the three types of persons and make positive efforts to build the third echelon of leading cadres. Comrade Yang Haibo's report also contained a concrete plan for the next step of the work of party rectification.

XIANG NAN ATTENDS FUJIAN SCHOOL EXHIBITION

OW261017 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Excerpts] According to a report by station reporter (Lei Xiaohong), the exhibition of achievements of Fujian Province's vocational middle schools opened this morning at the exhibition hall of the May 1 Square. The provincial party committee's first secretary, Xiang Nan, said after visiting the exhibition that developing Fujian's economic construction requires a large number of laborers with specialized knowledge and that all departments should create conditions for a great development of vocational education. Our province now has 277 vocational middle schools, offering more than 40 specialized courses, such as agronomy, tea and fruit cultivation, navigation, and garment manufacturing. The number of students attending vocational middle schools accounts for 30.58 percent of the total number of students attending senior middle schools in the province.

HAN PEIXAN ADDRESSES JIANGSU FORUM ON REFORM

OW240542 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Excerpts] According to our reporters (Wang Yinsheng), (Jia Lin), and (Yang Maosen), this morning the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government invited some deputies to the provincial People's Congress and members of the provincial CPPCC Committee to separate forums to discuss the questions of reform of higher education, reform of industry, and the use of foreign technology and capital.

Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, Sun Han, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Yang Yongyi, vice governor of Jiangsu, were present at the forum to listen to the opinions and suggestions of the participants. Speaking at the forum, Han Peixin said: We support everything that is in accordance with the guiding thought for the reform of our higher education. Certainly, there will be competition in carrying out the reform. This is a good phenomenon. We should encourage competition rather than block it. I hope that everyone will vie to be a promoter of such reform.

HAN PEIXIN AT JIANGSU RECTIFICATION MEETING

OW222108 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 21 June, the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of responsible persons of the first group of units undertaking party rectification. Important speeches were delivered at the meeting by Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial party committee; Shen Dajun, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; and Wang Ruojie, deputy head of the liaison group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification in Jiangsu. Their speeches dealt with the situation of 40 units in the comparison and examination stage and with work arrangements.

The meeting first analyzed the situation of the first group of units in the comparison and examination stage. They had successively entered the comparison and examination stage since the middle of April. At present, most of them have completed the comparison and examination. Party rectification is generally proceeding soundly in this stage, but there is an unevenness. In some units, the cadres and the masses are not satisfied with the poor results of their comparison and examination. Other units failed to deal with major problems in comparison and examination. Quite a few units made little progress in correcting mistakes in the course of party rectification. Therefore, efforts must be made to set strict demands and high standards to prevent perfunctoriness in the comparison and examination stage.

In view of the above situation, the meeting held: All units should not hastily shift into the third stage of party rectification. They should proceed from their realities to make up for what is missing. In doing this, they should first deal with a complete negation of the Great Cultural Revolution. At present, some comrades still have good feelings for the Great Cultural Revolution and want to compare it with the present to see which is better. It is wrong for them to want to do so. The Great Cultural Revolution was wrong in both theory and practice. It is absolutely out of the question to regard it as something that is both correct and wrong. Both factions in the Cultural Revolution were wrong and the question of which is better is completely out of place. Therefore, all units in the first group undertaking the party rectification should take a makeup lesson on this key issue, thoroughly eliminate the leftist influence, strengthen party spirit, and do away with factionalism.

The meeting also pointed out: A period of time is needed to do the makeup work and pay attention to correcting mistakes in the course of party rectification. Comparison and examination will be useless if no action is taken to correct mistakes. Therefore, all units should seriously study Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the work of the government, unify their thinking, understand the significance of reform precisely as the party Central Committee attaches, actively undertake reform, conscientiously take the lead in reform, and enthusiastically support and defend the reform undertaken by lower-level units. All units should seriously implement whatever decisions are made by the party Central Committee and the State Council. They should be determined to reform what can be reformed within the limits of their functions and powers.

The meeting emphasized the importance of successful reform of the provincial units to the work of the province as a whole, and stressed the heavy responsibilities of the first group of units undertaking party rectification.

The meeting pointed out the need to take overcoming bureaucracy and service to grass-roots units as an important part of the makeup work. It also made concrete and all-round arrangements for preparing to shift smoothly into the third stage of party rectification and for strengthening leadership in consideration of all factors.

SHANDONG CPC ELIMINATES LEFTISM, GRASPS REFORM

HK250915 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO Chinese 23 Jun 84 p 1

[Report by reporter Cheng Deyuan: "Members of the Standing Committee of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee Carry Out Comparison and Examination To Enhance Revolutionary Vigor Centering Around the Magnificent Goals Put Forward at the 12th National Party Congress"]

[Text] When they carried out comparison and examination as one during the party rectification, the Standing Committee of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee looked for where they fell short and summed up their experiences and lessons closely focusing on the realization of the general goal and task for the whole party; thoroughly weeded out remnant "leftist" thoughts, and emancipated their minds, and thus became courageous in carrying out the reforms in order to fulfill ahead of schedule the tasks of quadrupling and making the people rich and making the province prosperous.

The work of party rectification in the Standing Committee of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee entered into the stage of comparison and examination at the end of last March. After they had reviewed the work of the Standing Committee in the year since its election, it held that Shandong's political and economic situation both developed satisfactorily and that the province set new records in developing its agriculture, industry, and commerce. However, in doing its economic work, the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee has failed to thoroughly break away from the impact of remnant "leftist" thoughts in the economic field and lacks the willpower to promptly carry out reform and blaze new trails. Second, it was mentally conservative and had a mentality of being satisfied with the existing state of affairs and refusing to make progress. Third, it failed to make a sufficient study of the strategy for economic and social development. As a result, all economic work lacked the vitality it must have. For these reasons our economic development was delayed.

In order to realize the magnificent goal put forth by the 12th CPC National Congress, the Shangdong Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee has put forth the following general requirements for the economic work of the whole province in the future: emancipating the mind, carrying out the reform bravely, fulfilling the task of quadrupling ahead of schedule, and making the people rich and the province prosperous. The Standing Committee has made a conscientious analysis of the 1,600 percent increase in Shandong's gross industrial and agricultural output value since the founding of the PRC, and of the annual growth rate in the period from 1981 to 1983, and concluded that the province will be able to achieve the goal put forth by the provincial CPC Congress last year of increasing the province's gross industrial and agricultural output value from 52.4 billion yuan in 1980 to 210 billion yuan by the end of this century, a goal striving to quadruple the value ahead of the schedule within the first 10 years. For this the committee has proposed the following concrete measures for simultaneous rectification and correction of defects:

1. We should clearly see Shandong's advantageous conditions in having rich resources and strengthen our confidence in fulfilling the task of quadrupling ahead of the schedule. In view of Shandong's resources, it has great potential to tap and if the province makes efforts to exploit these resources, it will turn an advantage in resources into an advantage in economy. From a short-term and a long-term point of view, the province should give the soonest possible play to its advantage in resources in the following eight aspects: In exploiting its coal resource, the province should adopt the principle of intensifying the work of extraction in its existing coal mines and vigorously developing small coal mines, striving to produce 20 million tons of coal in addition to the planned targets. In exploiting the resources at the alluvial plain and delta of the Huang He, the province plans to concentrate its labor, financial, and material resources, and to turn the 40 million mu of farm land and the more than 10 million mu of barren alkaline land at northwestern Shandong into a grain base and cotton production and of forestry and animal husbandry as soon as possible. In exploiting the resources on the province's barren mountains and beaches, it should guide and support the local people in developing, in the light of local conditions, diversified undertakings centered around forestry, animal husbandry and fishery. In exploiting its aquatic production resource, it should make full use of its shallow sea areas and beaches and its vast stretches of marine areas and fresh waters to vigorously develop aquatic breeding and fishery. In exploiting its resources for agricultural and sideline production, it should give full play to Shandong's favorable factors in producing plenty of grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops, tobacco, fruits, vegetable, and other agricultural and sideline products, and make major breakthroughs in developing the processing industry, particularly the industries related to food, fodder, textiles, cigarettes, alcohol, and the comprehensive utilization of cotton by-products. In exploiting its chemical industry resources, it should speed up the development of its petrochemical industry, the chemical industry using coal as a raw material, and the chemical industry using salt as a raw material, and turn its chemical industry into an important frontline in Shandong's struggle to quadruple its economy. In exploiting its resources of developing external economic relations and resources of foreign trade and tourism, it should fully utilize the favorable conditions in Qingdao and Yantai Cities in further opening to the outside world and implementing certain policies of the specialized zones, and thus turn the two cities into the "windows to introduce from abroad technology, management skills, and knowledge, and the windows to implement our foreign policies" for the whole province. In exploiting its labor resources, the province should gradually achieve the aim of transferring half of its rural labor force to developmental undertakings that have nothing to do with the tilling of land and that do not require the laborers to leave their home villages.

It will also organize over a million laborers to undertake construction industry inside or outside the province and vigorously organize the export of labor.

2. It should thoroughly break from the fetters of the remnant "leftist" thoughts, regulations, and conventions, and boldly and resolutely destroy the old and establish the new to create a situation of reforms.

3. It should overcome conceitedness, arrogance, and the mentality of refusing to make progress, and should organize, in a planned manner, some comrades to visit other provinces and areas and to learn from these areas' advanced experiences, thus broadening their field of vision.

4. It should strengthen the study of the strategy on its economic and social development and increase its capacity in controlling the overall economic situations, making correct policy decisions and giving correct guidance.

Focusing on obeying and serving the general task and goal of the whole party, the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee has also compared and examined the disparity by which it has fallen short in maintaining a high degree of ideological and political identity with the central authorities and has decided to continue to eliminate the impact of the idea of "two whatevers," root out factionalism, solve the problems left over by history, give play to the role of all positive factors, unite all the people to look ahead, and strive hard to realize the goal of quadrupling within the first 10 years.

WANG FANG AT ZHEJIANG CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION

OW240442 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The Second Session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee opened in Hangzhou this afternoon, according to a report by this station's staff correspondent (Xu Yingjie). Present were leading comrades of the provincial party, government and military organizations Wang Fang, Xue Ju, Chen Fawen, Wu Minda, Zhang Shaowan, Tie Ying, Zhang Jingtang, Chen Zuolin, Zhu Zuxiang, Yu Jiye, and (Wang Wenhui). The session was presided over by Chairman Wang Jiayang and Vice Chairmen Zhang Renzhi and Cai Bao of the provincial CPPCC Committee. The agenda and schedule of the second session were adopted at the start of the session.

Teng Yuanbang, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, delivered a work report of its Standing Committee.

Present at the opening ceremony were 515 members of the provincial CPPCC Committee. Fifty-one members of the CPPCC National Committee who were currently in Zhejiang attended as observers. Also present were Vice Chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee Wu Youzin, Zhu Zhiguang, Jiang Ziming, He Zhibin, Zhou Chunhui, Jiang Cisheng and Qiu Qinghua.

REN ZHONGYI ADDRESSES GUANGDONG PARTY SECRETARIES

HK260301 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jun 84 pp 1, 3

[Report: "Emancipate the Mind, Boldly Carry Out Reform, Open the Door Wider to the Outside World"]

[Excerpts] The Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee held a conference of city (prefectural) CPC committee secretaries in Guangzhou from 14 to 22 June.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi delivered a speech entitled "Emancipate the Mind, Boldly Carry Out Reform, Open the Door Wider to the Outside World" on the opening day of the conference. Comrade Wu Nansheng conveyed the spirit of the forum convened by the central authorities and State Council on a number of coastal cities. During the conference, Comrade Lin Ruo delivered a speech entitled "Learn From Jiangsu and Speed Up the Province's Economic Development." Comrade Liang Lingguang spoke at the conclusion of the conference. Over 200 people attended the conference, including secretaries of all city (prefectural) CPC committees, mayors (prefectural commissioners), and responsible comrades of all provincial departments, committees, and offices (bureaus).

In his speech Comrade Ren Zhongyi stressed the importance of emancipating the mind. He said that practice proves that it is not at all easy for people to be extricated from all kinds of outdated concepts and conventions that have been followed for a long time. This is not something that can be done all at once. It is essential that we further emancipate our minds in order to take new steps forward and create a new situation in opening up to the world and in reforms. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out: "In setting up special zones and instituting the open-door policy, there is a guiding ideology that must be unequivocal, and that is, we are opening up, not drawing back." Our leading comrades at all levels must bring their thinking into line with this guiding ideology. It is essential to change all old concepts, conventions, and rules and regulations that do not accord with this guiding ideology, and subordinate ourselves to this guiding ideology.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said that in order to further emancipate our minds, it is essential to seriously study the spirit of the recent series of instructions from the central authorities and pay attention to studying new experiences and acquiring new knowledge. With regard to the original rules and regulations, we must be bold in proceeding from reality and implementing them creatively, and dare to be flexible. Of course, being flexible should not turn into disguised violation of policies. However, there are at least three conditions in which flexibility is permitted: 1) There are many provisions in policy regulations. In order to do things that benefit the country and people, it is sometimes necessary to consult all kinds of rules and regulations, and if one provision is not good then another should be used. We must actively seek grounds for doing good things; we should not go around seeking grounds for blocking things and making it difficult to accomplish good things. 2) Policy regulations themselves have ranges within which flexibility is permitted. We should therefore interpret them and carry them out flexibly in the aspect of benefitting production development and enlivening the economy; we should not do the opposite. 3) If no grounds can be found in existing documents for reforms that indeed benefit the country and people, then we can organize pilot projects in which it is permissible to break through existing regulations.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said that in the new situation, it is necessary to speed up Guangdong's economic development in three respects, that is, in importing foreign investment, importing technology, and importing brain-power. We must speed up the pace of reform and the pace of infrastructure construction such as energy, communications, and telecommunications. Comrade Ren Zhongyi also stressed that it is necessary to further strengthen and improve party leadership, step up ideological and political work, and strengthen macroeconomic guidance and management.

The comrades attending the conference seriously discussed Comrade Ren Zhongyi's speech. They all held that it is first necessary to emancipate the mind in order to grasp the work of opening up and reform. Otherwise, we cannot meet the needs of the development of the new situation.

The conference held that in current work regarding the special zones, we must on the one hand actively adopt more channels and measures to import foreign investment, technology, and brain-power. In particular we should import technology-intensive and knowledge-intensive projects, and import internationally advanced equipment, technology, and management experiences, so as to lead forward progress in technology and management in the interior. On the other hand we must boldly jump out of old conventions that do not suit the development of production, and continue to carry out vigorous reforms in the labor, wages, personnel, and other systems. Guangzhou and Zhanjiang Cities, which have been newly opened up to the world, and the Shantou and Zhuhai City zones must focus the use of imported investment and technology on the technological transformation of old enterprises. It is necessary to do a good job of planning the economic and technological development zones in the cities opened up to the world. These should focus their aim on importing advanced technology and developing new products. Those where the conditions are right should also be developed into international entrepot trade bases. As for Hainan Island, it is necessary to adopt measures to open it up to the world still more and speed up its development and construction. We should use the special policies and flexible measures to form an open-door, comprehensive economic network with Guangzhou as its center, Shenzhen and Zhuhai as its windows, the key cities as its backbone, the vast rural areas as its hinterland, and Hainan Island as its prop. We should speed up the pace of development and build the Zhujiang Delta into a socialist homeland of Overseas Chinese with good investment climate and the ability to import in great quantity foreign and Overseas Chinese investment and to import advanced technology, brains, and talent, into a frontier area with developed economy and culture, which achieve socialist modernization ahead of schedule, and takes the lead in getting rich; and into a fully convincing open-door model.

The conference held that at present reforms should be focused on the towns, the enterprises, and on those parts of the superstructure that do not suit the development of productive force. The core of the reforms is to streamline the administration and hand down powers to lower levels, separate government administration from enterprise management, and enliven the enterprises and circulation. Hence, the provincial authorities should not only hand down powers to those cities opened up to the world, but should also hand them down to several other major cities. No place or department may, under any pretext, refuse to implement the State Council's provisional regulations on further expanding enterprise decisionmaking powers. At the same time we should allow the enterprises to "untie the ropes" themselves. The enterprises themselves can implement those things specifically set down by the State Council.

The conference held that shortages of energy and transport are the current key constraints on the province's economic development. We must adopt effective measures to speed up construction of the infrastructure such as energy, communications, and telecommunications. At present we should encourage cities (prefectures) and large enterprises to build power plants themselves, the mountains areas to develop small hydroelectricity stations, and the affluent areas to invest in the mountain areas and cooperate with them in running hydroelectricity.

We must also clear the various channels, vigorously promote economic cooperation, and organize exchanges with other provinces to bring in the raw materials and fuel that we need. In order to solve the province's transport problem, we should encourage localities, collectives, and individuals to run transport undertakings. We must raise capital in various ways to build bridges, roads, ports, and transport stations. If railroads are inadequate, we should promote road transport, and if roads are inadequate, we should promote transport by water. We must take full advantage of the province's waters and rivers to develop transport by water. All coastal cities (prefectures) and counties where the conditions are right should establish their own sea transport force for direct links with the country's other main coastal cities. In order to open up more to the world, the province should also make active use of foreign investment to improve telecommunications conditions, and speed up the pace of construction in this respect.

GUANGDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS 25 JUN

HK250454 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress opened in the Zhongshan Memorial Hall, Guangzhou, this morning. Luo Tian, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, announced the session open at 0830. The session is being attended by 974 of the 1,180 deputies to the sixth provincial People's Congress.

The executive chairmen today were Ren Zhongyi, Li Jianzhen, Wang Ning, Yin Linping, Ou Mengjue, Liang Weilin, Xue Yan, Fan Xixian, Yi Meihou, Zheng Bo, He Wen, Chen Shufeng, Guo Yixin, and Zhong Yaokui.

Governor Liang Lingguang delivered a work report on behalf of the provincial government. The report was in three main parts: 1) the basic state of work in 1983; 2) open up more to the world and promote economic construction; 3) carry out reforms and innovations and advance in big strides.

Speaking on government work for this year, Governor Liang Lingguang said: This year we must focus on getting a good grasp of reforming the setup and opening up to the world, which are two major affairs. By carrying out reforms and opening up to the world, we should promote technological progress, economic construction, and all other work, bring into further play the province's superior features, and create a new situation.

Governor Liang Lingguang emphatically pointed out: At present, in opening up to the world, we must get a particularly good grasp of the construction of Shenzhen, Zhuhai, and Shantou Special Economic Zones, and of Guangzhou and Zhanjiang cities, Hainan Island, and the Zhujiang Delta, which are the key areas in opening up to the world. We must go still further in attracting foreign and Overseas Chinese investment and importing advanced technology and equipment. We must strive to improve our level of foreign trade work and raise the competitiveness of the province's export commodities in the international market.

Governor Liang Lingguang pointed out: Opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy must proceed in pace with strengthening controls and supervision. To promote the province's economic construction, we must also attach great importance to learning from the advanced experiences of fraternal provinces and municipalities.

Governor Liang Lingguang said in his report: Last year the province scored fine achievements in economic construction, and a good momentum has also appeared this year. He said: Despite serious natural disasters, the province increased agricultural production last year. We also maintained a relatively high growth rate in industrial production. Total value of industrial and agricultural output was 45.5 billion yuan, a rise of 9.6 percent over 1982. The markets were prosperous, with plenty of commodities.

The rise in the retail price index was lower than the national average. Total financial revenue was 4,389 million yuan, an increase of 9.3 percent over 1982. There was a balanced budget with a slight surplus. Income for living costs per member of workers' families was 680 yuan, a rise of 8.7 percent. Average net peasant income over the year was 396 yuan, an increase of 3.7 percent.

Liang Lingguang said: A good momentum has also appeared in economic work this year. The province completed spring plowing and sowing on schedule. Industrial production has maintained steady growth, and there has been a notable improvement in economic results. Industrial output value from January to May rose by 10.8 percent over the same period last year, while financial revenue rose by 12.1 percent. We have already made a very good start for fulfilling and overfulfilling the year's national economic plan.

GUANGDONG CIRCULAR ENFORCES BIRTH RESTRICTIONS

HK240748 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee and government issued a circular yesterday demanding that party committees and government at all levels in the province do a good job in strictly banning the birth of a second child or more not covered by the plan, lower the birthrate, and fulfill the goals of this year's and the long-term population plans, to ensure that population growth accords with social and economic development.

In order to do a good job in strictly banning the birth of a second child or more not covered by the plan, the provincial CPC Committee and government have also demanded that, apart from getting a good grasp of ligations and so on, suitable readjustments be made in the province's policy regarding a second child. Apart from the six categories of people allowed to have a second child, a couple who had no children for many years after marriage can have another child if the wife becomes pregnant after adopting a child. Couples of child-bearing age who are themselves without brothers or sisters can have a second child.

The circular particularly stresses that couples of child-bearing age in the rural areas who already have a son cannot have another child.

QIAO XIAO GUANG COMMENDS GUANGXI PLA FIGHTERS

HK221010 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Report by this station's reporter (Li Baowei) and correspondents (Zhang Yaoming) and (Li Wenting): Yesterday afternoon the commendation meeting for heroic units and individuals in fighting back against the bombardment of Vietnamese troops, a meeting held by the regional government and Guangxi PLA Command, concluded in Nanning. At the meeting, experiences were summed up and exchanged and heroes and model fighters were commended. It is another grand gathering of heroes and model fighters that is characterized by the combat unity between the Army and the people.

Attending the closing session of the meeting were Shan Yinzhong, deputy political commissar of the Guangzhou PLA Region; Qiao Xiaoguang, first secretary of the Guangxi Regional CPC Committee and first political commissar of the Guangxi PLA Command; Wei Chunshu, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and chairman of the regional People's Government; Wang Zhuguang, vice chairman of the regional People's Government; Li Xinliang, commander of the Guangxi PLA Command; Bikezhou, political commissar of the command; (Yu Junjiu) and (Zhao Defang), deputy commanders of the command; (Mao Guobing) and (He Yaodong), deputy political commissars of the command; (Yun Xi) and (Zheng Ma), advisors to the command; (Zhan Kexun), director of the Political Department of the command; and the responsible comrades of the relevant regional departments.

Shan Yinzhen, Qiao Xiaoguang, Wei Chunshu, Wang Zhuguang, Li Xinliang, Bi Kezhou and other leading comrades presented flags and certificates of merit to 109 heroic collectives and meritorious and model fighters.

Li Xinliang, commander of the Guangxi PLA Command gave a closing speech. He said: This meeting of ours has commended a number of heroes and model fighters, whose heroic and exemplary deeds provide us with good materials in carrying out education in patriotism and revolutionary heroism. The troops in our region and the vast number of militiamen should modestly learn from them the lofty quality of loving the motherland, being loyal to the people, from their courage in fearing no death and fighting heroically, from their revolutionary aspiration of fearing neither hardship nor death and being brave in giving away their lives for the motherland and from their lofty virtue of uniting and being friendly with one another and fearing no danger and sacrificing their own lives to rescue others. We should regard these heroes as our examples, forge ahead indomitably without fearing dangers in the struggle of developing and defending the border areas, and strive to fulfill the glorious task of defending the border and resisting the enemy, a task that the party and people have assigned us.

WUHAN OUTLINES PLAN FOR REFORM OF ECONOMY

HK220919 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0110 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Report by reporter Liu Yusheng: "Wuhan City Draws up 10-Item Plan for Comprehensive Reform of Economic Setup"]

[Text] Wuhan, 22 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Wuhan City has drawn up 10 specific measures for the implementation of the comprehensive reform of economic setup.

Wang Qun, first secretary of the Wuhan City CPC Committee told the reporter of this news agency: Through the comprehensive reform of the economic setup, Wuhan City will gradually build up the largest domestic and external center in the interior of China, a city that is open to the world through being a port in the interior and through a variety of functions. To achieve this, we will proceed from the actual conditions of Wuhan, and carry out a series of reforms step by step in a planned way, with communications and commodities circulation as a breakthrough.

1. Institute all-round separate listing in the plans. Wuhan City is to be a planning unit equivalent to a province, and its targets for economic, scientific and technological, and social development plans should be given full separate listing. This will be beneficial for organizing the city's economic activities in accordance with the objective laws of economic development.
2. Without changing the city's administrative relationship as a unit directly subordinate to the province, the state will give Wuhan City the economic management powers equivalent to those of a province.
3. Open up markets and enliven circulation. Various types of trade centers will be developed, a new circulation setup will be established, and 10 industrial product trade centers, 10 agricultural sideline and indigenous product trade centers, and 10 commercial streets, each with its own characteristics, will be promoted. Various types of joint ventures will be organized. The supply and marketing cooperative setup will be reformed to turn it into a mass cooperative enterprise and a comprehensive rural service center. A material supply system centered on Wuhan City will be instituted, material exchange will be set up, and regulation by market mechanism will be carried out.
4. Establish a comprehensive communications network and develop navigation on the Chang Jiang. A three dimensional water, land, and air transport network will be set up, with the emphasis on water transport. The Wuhan City Water Transportation Corporation will be set up, and civilian freight transportation on the Chang Jiang will be initiated.

The building in Wuhan of a large-scale international airport is under preparation, and air routes will be opened between Wuhan and Hong Kong via Guangzhou, and between Wuhan and Japan via Shanghai.

5. Wuhan City will be listed as a port for external trade, it is authorized to directly do business with foreign traders and to promote economic exchanges between the interior and the outside world.

6. Break up the barriers in ownership between enterprises, trades, and regions. Various forms of production combines should be organized, with the large, backbone enterprises as their main components, and joint ventures between processing industries and resource producing areas should be organized. The traditional way of coordination should be changed, open bidding will be implemented, and the quality of products and competitiveness must be improved.

7. Speed up technological transformation and promote technological progress.

8. Step up the exploitation of brain power and integrate science and technology, production, and education. The Donghu District should be run as a knowledge and technology intensive small zone combining technology and trade and integrating teaching, research, design, production, and sales, and as an interior base of the laser industry, optical fiber telecommunications, and biological engineering. The "Wuhan Science and Technology Services Center," the "Workers' Technical Training Center," and the "Pre-Employment Training Center" should be set up, and economic, technological, and market information centers should be established, gradually forming a comprehensive information network.

9. Streamline the administration and hand down powers to lower levels, and invigorate the enterprises. Various forms will be adopted to break up the lifelong system in cadre administration, such as the system of inviting applications for a post, the electoral system, and the term of office, the talented will be appointed to important posts, whereas those who fail to initiate a new situation should go. The system of plant directors bearing responsibilities should be implemented, and plant directors may "organize cabinets."

10. Do a good job of the work of having the city lead the counties, and improve the level of commodity production. Support the specialized households and combines, develop household and township industries, set up four networks for industry, circulation, science and technology, and finance and credits, and promote the development of commodity production in the suburban counties.

Wang Qun says, this is the initial plan for Wuhan City's comprehensive reform of economic setup; there will be many difficulties ahead however, we are sure to blaze a new trail going on like this.

WUHAN TRADE UNIONS PROMOTE URBAN ECONOMIC REFORM

HK211012 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 84 p 1

[Report by Mao Zhenhua and Wang Fusheng: "Wuhan City Federation of Trade Unions Carries Out Mass Work To Promote Urban Economic Reform"]

[Text] Centering around urban economic reform, Wuhan City Federation of Trade Unions carries out investigation and in-depth study, popularizes experiences in reform, and takes an active part in organizing the workers and staff to participate in reform. Recently, at an expanded session of the city CPC Committee Standing Committee, Wang Qun, first secretary of Wuhan City CPC Committee praised the City Federation of Trade Unions for standing at the forefront of reform, and for the large amount of work it has done.

In order to increase the workers and staff's understanding of reform, late last May, the city Federation of Trade Unions, together with the organization and the economic work departments under the city CPC Committee, organized a team of reformists made up of 12 factory directors, managers, secretaries of CPC committees, and chairmen of trade unions who have made contributions to reform to make a tour of the whole city, spreading the experience of the reforms they are carrying out. Topics of the reports include examples of resisting all kinds of pressure, daring to break with old rules and regulations, and being bold at carrying out reform or giving support to reform; of being determined to carry out reform to build the factory into a first-rate enterprise; of actively recommending an intelligent person as director of the factory while himself retreating on his own accord, and of being brave in making progress, incessantly probing new ways in operation and management. As the contents of the reports are rich, they have been warmly welcomed. By 5 June, they had given reports on almost 40 occasions.

Wuhan City Federation of Trade Unions has also been continuously probing and popularizing new experiences in safeguarding the workers and staffs participating in the democratic management of enterprises, and in making complete and perfect the system of workers and staffs congresses. Over the past 2 months, over 60 units throughout the city have appointed their directors through a course of democratic elections in which applications are invited for the posts, and the candidates are required to answer questions in meetings presided over by the workers and staff congresses or attended by workers and staff representatives. In this way, the workers and staff can better understand their status as masters of the country, and show their initiative in running the enterprises well. The No 3 Printing and Dyeing Factory elected its new director through democratic election by the workers and staff toward the end of May and the trade union of the factory promptly mobilized the masses to contribute their proposals centering around reform, and to support the new director in exercising his authority. By 5 June, 18 written proposals had been submitted, and many workers and staff gave their advice to the new director in person.

The city Federation of Trade Unions often sent people down to the grassroots units to investigate and study the new situation and new problems appearing in the course of reform, help the cadres of grassroots trade unions to speak for the masses on the basis of having a clear understanding of the whole situation of reform, and to safeguard the interests of the workers and staff. Concerning those measures, rules, and regulations not favorable to bringing into play the initiatives of the workers and staff, the City Federation of Trade Unions dares to make criticism and suggestions. At the beginning of last year, Ye Xinde, a staff member of the Kuancheng supplying and marketing cooperative of Hongshan District was contracted by the leadership of the cooperative to take over a department store in Beiyangqiao which had suffered deficits for many years. He improved management according to the peasants' needs, and overfulfilled the contracted plan. However, the leadership of the cooperative refused to retain him as stipulated in the contract, and pay him his full bonus. When the city Federation of Trade Unions learned about this, they promptly informed the leadership of the city supply and marketing cooperative of it. Urged by the latter, the grassroots supply and marketing cooperative exercised the stipulations on the contract.

CHONGQING ISSUES RULES ON CADRE MOBILITY

HK250411 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 84 p 3

[Report by Huang Wenfu: "Chongqing City Takes Measures to Promote Rational Mobility of Qualified Personnel"]

[Text] According to the "Provincial Regulations on the Rational Mobility of Qualified Personnel" promulgated by the Chongqing City People's Government several days ago, cadres who have been transferred from enterprises under collective ownership to enterprises under all-people ownership can retain their original salary, labor insurance, welfare benefits, and domiciles, provided they possess the qualifications for assistant engineers and college graduates. The salary of cadres who have been transferred to town-run collective enterprises can be raised by one grade, those who have made prominent contributions can be promoted one grade, and those who have worked for 8 years can have their salary fixed. The salary of cadres who have been transferred to township- and commune-run collective enterprises can be raised two grades, and those who have worked for 4 years and 8 years can have their salary fixed after a one-grade elevation.

The Chongqing City People's Government also stipulates that:

-- Cadres of central scientific research and design offices in Chongqing and scientific and technological cadres of institutions of higher learning and of enterprises belonging to factories and mines who have been transferred to local state-run, medium-sized, and small enterprises will be given subsidies equivalent to the amount of a one-grade increase by the user units according to the cadres' technological level.

-- Spouses of scientific and technological cadres who are transferred to Chongqing from other places are allowed to accompany them provided these spouses have employment; spouses whose domiciles are in towns can also be transferred to Chongqing; and one of their children can follow the parents to Chongqing.

-- Apart from "changing the rural domicile" of the spouses of scientific and technological cadres according to the relevant regulations, special principles should be applied to "changing the rural domicile" of the spouses of a small number of scientific and technological key cadres who have made prominent contributions and are urgently needed in work. This should be submitted to the city's Personnel Bureau for approval.

-- The user units should give priority to solving the problem of housing for the transferred scientific and technological cadres. If their housing problem cannot be solved immediately by the user units, the transferred cadres can temporarily stay in their original units, and the original units are not allowed to press these cadres to move out. Priority should be given to arranging employment for one of the children of these cadres.

-- With the approval of the organization, scientific and technological cadres can take up part-time jobs, be advisers to other units, and charge rational pay for such services, provided they have fulfilled the assigned tasks.

-- With the approval of the organization and under the prerequisite that they can guarantee the fulfillment of their own tasks, research departments, institutions of higher learning, and research, design, and technology offices of large enterprises which have sufficient qualified personnel are allowed to organize their technological cadres to undertake projects in other units on a contract basis. Remuneration for this will be rationally distributed between the technological cadres who undertake projects in other units and the technological cadres who substitute for them in fulfilling their jobs in their original units.

CHENGDU PLA DEPARTMENT DEPLORES FACTIONALISM

HK251414 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jun 84 p 1

[Report by Deng Gaoru: "The Political Department of the Chengdu Military Region Is Wiping Out Factionalist Influence in the Course of Building the Third Echelon"]

[Text] Before party rectification entered the stage of comparison and examination, the Political Department of the Chengdu Military Region summed up experiences in using cadre criteria to measure cadres and in using cadres and studied measures for reform for the purpose of eradicating factionalist influence. This has strengthened the party spirit and created conditions for forming the third echelon.

The CPC Committee of the Political Department maintained that the harm of pernicious factionalist influence manifests itself in treating and using persons. If this problem is not solved well, achieving results in party rectification and blazing a new trail in building the Army will be empty talk. Therefore, they held a discussion on how to eradicate factionalist influences, on how to use cadre criteria to measure cadres, and on how to use cadres. In the course of discussion some leading cadres said that due to the twists and turns in the "Cultural Revolution" in Sichuan and to differing views held by various Army units in supporting "leftist" organizations, leaders of administrative organs under the Military Region underwent repeated replacements following the rise and fall of leaders of the Military Region. All this planted the root cause for factionalism among leaders of administrative organs under the Military Region. When selecting cadres in particular, the criterion of morality and ability was not used. Instead, relatives and obedient persons were used. This enabled a small number of persons with bad moral character or who were not up to the standards of the "four modernizations" to enter leadership positions. Some party cadres said that factionalist influence brought about distrust and wariness between the higher authorities and the lower organs and between comrades. Some comrades said that some people did not judge promoted cadres by their performance but by merely "analyzing" who the cadres were following and which unit they came from; when some cadres were transferred to other units to perform new jobs, these people would think that these cadres were somebody's "trusted followers" who were "placed" in key positions. Comrades participating in the discussion maintained that the "prejudiced attitude" toward the cadre problem was caused by factionalism.

Through summing up experiences and lessons, they worked out six methods: 1) It is necessary to eradicate factionalist influence and to break away from selfish ideas in the course of party rectification; 2) the CPC Committee and all leaders should adhere to the line of appointing cadres on their merits and should enforce discipline on those who engage in dishonest practices with regard to the problem of using cadres; 3) it is necessary to bring into play the role of the party in exercising management over cadres, the role of the masses in assessing cadres, and the role of the Discipline Inspection Commission in supervising cadres; 4) it is necessary to further straighten out the ideological line of cadre departments and to remove cadres with an unhealthy ideology from cadre departments; 5) it is necessary to transfer cadres who have been promoted to leadership positions if they have proved themselves to be incompetent; and 6) with regard to examining, appointing, dismissing, and exchanging cadres, it is necessary to listen to the opinions of the masses.

YANG RUDAI ATTENDS SICHUAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

HK220237 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Summary] The second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress solemnly opened at 0800 on 21 June. Among those seated on the presidium were Yang Rudai, Yang Chao, and Yang Wanxuan.

Also present were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee Tan Qilong, Feng Yuanwei, Xu Mengxia, and Wu Xihai; and responsible persons of Chengdu Military Region Wang Chenghan and Wan Haifeng. Comrade Du Xinyuan, executive chairman of the session, delivered the opening speech.

Sichuan Governor Yang Xizong delivered a government work report. He said: The current situation in the province is very good. Profound changes have taken place on all fronts and encouraging successes have been achieved. The national economic and social development plan for 1983 was overfulfilled. Total industrial and agricultural output value was 59.4 billion yuan. Good success was also scored in building socialist spiritual civilization.

He pointed out: "At present we must vigorously implement the spirit of Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report, and focus on grasping reform of the setup and opening up to the world in economic work."

Yang Xizong then spoke on the following issues: "Take simultaneous account of the long-term and the short-term, and formulate vast plans integrating economic, scientific and technological, and social development; develop the new situation in the rural areas and lay a sound foundation for the national economy; speed up the pace of urban reforms and bring into play the role of key cities; reform the circulation setup and clear the circulation channels; carry out readjustment and reform of the third-line enterprises, and bring into play the superior features of the defense, machine-building, and building materials industries; strengthen energy and communications construction, and develop raw material supplies; increase output of cheap and good consumer goods, to meet market needs; give free rein to developing urban and rural collective enterprises, and speed up the construction of small towns; stimulate technological progress and step up the exploitation of intelligence; be bold in opening up to the world, and work hard to create a new situation in external economic and technological cooperation."

The session held its second full gathering in the afternoon. Executive Chairman Qin Chuanhou presided, and over 1,200 deputies were present. Jiang Minkuan, vice governor and chairman of the provincial planned economy committee, gave a report on the results of the national economic and social development plan for 1983 and the draft plan for 1984. He said: National revenue in 1983 amounted to 34.46 billion yuan, a rise of 8.4 over 1982. Total industrial and agricultural output value was 59.35 billion yuan, an increase of 10.4 percent. Per-capita industrial and agricultural output value was 591 yuan, a rise of 9.6 percent; in this respect the province rose from 24th to 22d position in the whole country.

He said: "The chief tasks of the province's national economic and social development in 1984 are to continue to implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation, and improvement, and in particular get a good grasp of reforming the setup and opening up to the world. We must further harmonize relationships, improve economic results, and maintain planned, proportioned, coordinated, and steady development of the national economy and social undertakings. We must maintain basic balance in the budget and basic price stability in the markets. We should strive to fulfill ahead of schedule the main targets set for 1985 by the Sixth 5-year Plan."

(Duan Bingren), director of the provincial Finance Department, then made a report on the final accounts for 1983 and the draft budget for 1984. He said: The province's financial revenue in 1983 was 4.03 billion yuan, a rise of 13.8 percent over 1982 and a record. There was a slight surplus in the budget.

He said: "In order to attain a continued turn for the better in the province's financial and economic situation, we must further carry out reforms in the financial and revenue systems, vigorously promote the work of reorganizing enterprises and setting up joint undertakings, stimulate technological progress, and actively support the development of collective economy in the urban and rural areas. We should actively support the development of culture, education, science, and public health, do a good job in organizing revenue, and strictly observe fiscal discipline."

YIN FATANG AT XIZANG CADRE GATHERING 23 JUNE

HK260651 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 23 June, the regional People's Congress Standing Committee and the regional People's Government held a gathering of cadres in the Lhasa City Working People's Cultural Palace to convey the spirit of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC. The gathering was presided over by Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee. Attending the gathering were comrades including Yin Fatang, Ba Sang, and Song Ziyuan.

Jipu Pingcuocideng, an NPC deputy, deputy head of the Xizang delegation, and vice chairman of the regional People's Government, conveyed the spirit of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC. What he conveyed was divided into three parts: 1) The general situation of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC; 2) on the government work report; 3) on the adoption of the two important laws -- the law of the regional autonomy of minority nationalities and the military service law.

Jipu Pingcuocideng said: The most remarkable characteristic of this session was that it was full of the spirit of reform from start to finish. Reform is an important matter for which all people throughout the country have shown great concern, is a key link to completely create a new situation in socialist modernization, and is where hopes lie to invigorate our country and nation.

Jipu Pingcuocideng talked about the Xizang deputies' understanding of several aspects while they discussed the government work report in connection with the realities of party discipline:

1. Our region's development situation over the past few years has been good. Despite a continuous drought over the past few years, thanks to the correct principles and policies of the party, the masses' production and livelihood has been relatively stable.
2. After their return, the deputies are resolved to implement that spirit of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC and the spirit of the forum on Xizang work held by the central authorities. They have come to profoundly understand Xizang's special nature. They are resolved to persistently proceed from realities in everything, to emancipate their minds, and to quickly promote Xizang work.
3. It is necessary to seriously implement the spirit of being bold in carrying out reform. At present, enterprises in our region have the problem of eating out of the big rice pot. If we do not conduct reform, we cannot meet the needs of the development of the situation. We must boldly carry out reform and must relax policies.
4. It is essential to vigorously train technological talented persons and to give full play to the role of intellectuals in our region's construction. At present we must pay special attention to selecting for training those young talented persons of minority nationalities whose cultural level is relatively high.

In dealing with the law on the regional autonomy of minority nationalities, Jipu Pingcuocideng said: While the deputies at the session were discussing the law on the regional autonomy of minority nationalities, the atmosphere of the meeting was very lively.

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The deputies held: This law will play an important part in perfecting our country's system of the regional autonomy of minority nationalities, guaranteeing all minority nationalities the power of autonomy, handling minority nationalities' internal affairs with the initiative in their own hands, speeding up the economic and cultural development in minority nationality regions, upholding the unification of the state, and developing the socialist relationship of egalitarianism, unity, and mutual aid between nationalities.

In conclusion, Jipu Pingcuocideng said: The Second Session of the Sixth NPC was held while our country is making new and important achievements in domestic construction and foreign diplomatic work. It was an important meeting on the road of completely creating a new situation in socialist modernization. Premier Zhao's government work report is imbued with the advanced spirit of reform, encourages people, gives people strength and hope, and is an extremely important document. We must study and understand it very well and must struggle hard to accomplish the tasks formulated by the Second Session of the Sixth NPC and to strengthen the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

At the gathering, Vice Chairman Pagbalha Geleg Namgya delivered an important speech on how people's congresses and governments at all levels in our region can implement well the spirit of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC.

MINE REOPENS IN YUNNAN PROVINCE DISASTER AREA

OW230420 Beijing XINHUA in English 0249 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] Kunming, June 23 (XINHUA) -- Production has restarted in the Yinmin copper mine in eastern Yunnan Province where more than 100 people were killed or injured in a flood disaster last month. Torrents of flood water swept onto the area near Dongchuan City on May 27, bringing mud and rocks crashing down on houses. Many homes were swept away, and a mining gallery and more than 210 hectares of farmland were flooded.

An emergency relief operation was launched to get medical aid for the injured, counter the threat of epidemics and evacuate 2,000 residents to temporary tents and sheds. After 10 days, most shops and all middle schools in the area opened again.

Local people and 1,000 rescue workers moved 40,000 cubic meters of stones and earth on a 1.5-kilometer section of a river bed, and strengthened a 1,000-meter-long river bank in only nine days. Electricity and water supplies were reconnected. The flood was caused by a storm that dumped four centimeters of rain in 20 minutes.

GANSU TAKES MEASURES TO TRAIN TALENTED PERSONS

HK251213 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] On 23 June a reporter learned from the provincial conference on scientific and technological work that the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government have decided to adhere to the principles of raising money for running schools, asking others to conduct training, enrolling students from certain sectors, gearing training to the needs of the prefectures and counties, and sending those who complete training back to the places where they have come from, in order to develop talented persons.

The specific measures of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government are:

1. Set up the Gansu provincial talented persons development and service company.
2. Increase the number of students enrolled in existing universities and colleges, increase the number of students enrolled in the Gansu Industrial University by 800 to 1,000, and increase the number of students enrolled in the five specialities at Gansu Agricultural University, including plant protection, agricultural economy, animal feed, meadows, and horticulture by 400.
3. Maintain ties between factories and schools, that is, between Gansu Industrial University and the Lanzhou Petrochemical Machinery Plant to jointly run a petroleum machinery college; between Gansu Industrial University, Lanzhou University, the Lanzhou Chemical Industrial Company, and the Lanzhou Oil Refinery to jointly run a petrochemical industrial college. Preparations are to be made for teaching forces from other provinces and several metallurgical enterprises to jointly run a metallurgical industry college. The above several colleges will utilize the plants' existing conditions for teaching and of the teaching forces of universities and colleges to enroll students from society.
4. Establish a science and engineering university in Lanzhou which will be a day school at the students' expense, which will be responsible for the assignment of students, and which will have many disciplines, with a view toward increasing the number of day students. Funds will be raised to build two hostels for day undergraduates in Lanzhou. Units in the city will be allowed to invest in these, and prefectures and counties also will be allowed to invest. Rooms will be distributed according to the amount of investment.
5. Consolidate the 16 existing worker universities, reform the method of student enrollment, change the method of enrolling students from certain plants and departments and affiliated organizations to the method of enrolling students from among workers in society.
6. Encourage private persons to run schools and also support other units which are enthusiastic about running schools.

LANZHOU PLA LEARNS FROM NEGATIVE EXAMPLE

OW251219 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] According to a JIEFANGJUN BAO report: In the course of collective comparison and examination, the party committee of the Logistics Department of the Lanzhou Military Region seriously analyzed the negative example of its subordinate No 1 Hospital, which did a superficial job.

The party committee has drawn lessons from the negative example, and has formulated measures to improve the style of work.

In recent years, the No 1 Hospital under the Logistics Department suffered from soft, weak and lax leadership, and did poor political and ideological work. One theft after another occurred in the hospital, and some hospital staff members were punished according to party or army discipline. In 1983 two major criminal cases were broken, and three persons involved were given severe punishment. The No 1 Hospital was quite a famous advanced unit, despite having such serious problems. At medical science conferences, held by the PLA and by the Lanzhou Military Region, the hospital introduced its experience in hospital management. An on-the-spot meeting was held at the No 1 Hospital on management and giving injections.

In the course of comparison and examination, the party committee of the Logistic Department seriously examined its own bureaucratic practices, as follows: 1) Leading cadres did not fully know their job, party activities in the hospital were not sound, cadres' duties were not clearly defined, and political education was not carried out; 2) the hospital selected typical examples, according to personal impressions, after two grave medical accidents, resulting in the deaths of patients, the hospital failed to handle the accidents quickly and seriously, and it even continued to experiment along the same lines; and 3) some leading cadres were given too much freedom; and, as a result, more and more problems emerged.

The party committee of the Logistics Department has submitted a report on its self-examination to the party committee of the Military Region. It has also formulated the following measures to overcome bureaucracy and improve the work style: 1) To enhance revolutionary vigor, concentrate on investigation and study, pay attention to grassroots units and to the implementation of politics, ensure that each person remains at the troop units for at least 2 months a year, do more work at grassroots units and less on an area scale, and do a good job in analyzing typical cases; 2) to commend those who dare to expose mistakes, and criticize those who cover up faults or shortcomings and cheat; and 3) to select exemplary people by seeking truth from facts, and dare to expose, and handle, even those problems concerning the advanced and exemplary.

NINGXIA VICE CHAIRMAN WELCOMES NATIONALITY LAW

HK220921 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jun 84 p 2

[Article by Ma Tengai, vice chairman of Ningxia Autonomous Region: "Strive To Create a New Situation in Nationality Work"]

[Text] The "PRC Law on Autonomy for Nationality Regions," a long-wished-for major law which will open up a new situation in nationality work, has been promulgated. This is an important event in our country's political life. As a cadre of the Hui nationality who has been working in his own nationality's autonomous region for years, I am especially delighted to witness the promulgation of this law. Thanks to the concern and leadership of the CPC Central Committee, the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region was founded in 1958 and the dream, which the Hui people had cherished for centuries, eventually came true. Great achievements have been made since then on various fronts regarding the implementation of the policy of autonomy for nationality areas. We Hui people wholeheartedly support the party's nationality policy.

During the 10 years of internal disorder, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques confused nationality issues with class struggle, mixed up the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy with the contradictions within the people, obscured the demarcation line between ordinary religious activities and counterrevolutionary activities, wantonly magnified class struggle, and fabricated numerous unjust, false, and incorrect verdicts. The jeopardized socialist construction, seriously obstructed the economic and cultural development of our autonomous region, and brought to the people of all nationalities in our region a formidable catastrophe. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee brought about a chance for nationality work to boom. By setting things right, the party has corrected mistakes due to "leftist" practices in nationality work, adopted a correct ideological line in respecting nationality work, reversed unjust, false, and incorrect verdicts in accordance with the principle of "seeking truth from facts and correcting any mistake discovered," and has thus given full play to the socialist initiative of cadres and masses of all nationalities and strengthened unity between nationalities. Now, the law on autonomy for nationality regions has been approved and officially promulgated by the Second Session of the Sixth National People's Congress. This law will govern and provide a legal guarantee for regional national autonomy. I firmly believe that our party's policy on regional national autonomy will be implemented more smoothly from now on.

The law on autonomy for nationality regions has illuminated the correct path to prosperity for the Hui nationality. Our autonomous region has witnessed rapid development in various fields since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Large numbers of cadres of minority nationalities have been trained, some of them even holding leading posts. The vast number of minority nationality cadres on various fronts have made contributions to the revolutionary cause and construction in our region. However, the pace of economic development in our region remains relatively slow as compared with the average pace in the country. The development in education, culture, and science and technology still cannot keep pace with economic development. And education for minority nationalities is particularly underdeveloped. Providing a series of specific measures concerning accelerating the development of economy and the cultural cause in national autonomous areas and training large numbers of minority nationality cadres and technical personnel of various types, the law on autonomy for nationality regions fully reflects the fundamental interests of Hui and other minority nationalities. We are bound to conscientiously study and implement the law on autonomy for nationality regions, emancipate our minds, boldly carry out reform, adopt relaxed policies, accelerate economic development, promote the cultural cause, and raise the scientific level of the autonomous region, achieve a great development in all these fields within a short period of time, lay a solid foundation for the region's economic prosperity, and prepare conditions for fulfilling the goal of "making Ningxia prosper first." We must attach importance to the tapping of intellectual resources, properly run various types of schools, continue to promote education for minority nationalities, and discover talented people through various channels to meet the needs of all fields. As long as we abide by the law on autonomy for nationality regions and make unremitting efforts, we will surely be able to eliminate, step by step, the inequality between different nationalities as a fact left over by history and to help minorities to rank among advanced nationalities.

In order to bring the law on autonomy for nationality regions into full play, we must depend on the unity among and the efforts by various nationalities. A solid unity between different nationalities exists in our region and this is an important factor contributing to our region's achievements in various fields in the past, and the basic guarantee for the fulfillment of the general task and general goal which the 12th CPC National Congress put forth.

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We must view the strengthening of unity among nationalities as a matter of paramount importance, conscientiously study and propagate Marxist theory on nationality, firmly adopt the Marxist viewpoint on nationality, bear in mind the idea that "no nationality can survive without others," and make unremitting efforts to consolidate and develop a socialist type of relations between nationalities, characterized by equality, unity, and mutual help. We must learn from other nationalities, respect and trust them, try our best to speak and act in favor of unity among nationalities, set a good example in strengthening unity among nationalities, and strive to create a new situation in the nationality work in our region.

QINGHAI'S ZHAO HAIFENG ON COMPARISON, EXAMINATION

HK151441 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The enlarged meeting of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee; which lasted for 3 days, ended yesterday. The meeting was mainly aimed at relaying the state of the comparison and examination by the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee, and listening to criticism and opinions, so that the party rectification of the Standing Committee could be successfully conducted with the supervision and help of all. Attending the enlarged meeting were members of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee; members and alternate members of the provincial CPC Committee who were in Xining; members of the provincial Advisory Commission Standing Committee; deputy secretaries of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; leading party member cadres of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government, and the provincial CPPCC; secretaries of party committees and party groups of organs directly under the provincial CPC Committee and institutions of higher education; and responsible people from liaison groups for party rectification by the provincial CPC Committee to various units; a total of 147 people. The responsible comrades of the liaison group of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission stationed in Qinghai attended the meeting.

At the meeting, on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, Comrade Zhao Haifeng conducted a comparison and examination of party rectification. Responsible comrades of various democratic parties, the provincial Industrial and Commercial Association, and the provincial Overseas Chinese Association, and the party member cadres at and above the departmental level of organs directly under the provincial CPC Committee and at and above deputy mayor level of Xining City also attended the first-day meeting as nonvoting delegates and listened to the comparison and examination of the provincial CPC Committee.

The comparison and examination of the provincial CPC Committee looks back on the work done by the provincial CPC Committee since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, with special emphasis on examining the problems related to the implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies. It also examines the problems related to creating a new situation in our economic work and various kinds of work, implementing the system of democratic centralism, and the democratic work style of the leadership.

The problems are manifested concretely in: 1) Failure to place the economic work on a prominent position and grasp it conscientiously and satisfactorily. Studies on economic work are not satisfactory in terms of time devoted, and not enough efforts are made to conduct planned and detailed investigations on important matters in economic work. With regard to the strategic major points such as agriculture, animal husbandry, energy resources, communications, science and technology, and education, the steps taken are not vigorous enough.

The policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy has not been satisfactorily implemented, resulting in the slow development of the province's economy, so the situation has not been greatly changed. 2) The work of grasping the building of socialist spiritual civilization has not been carried out vigorously enough. The culture and education of Qinghai are very backward, and the training of talented people cannot meet the requirements of the development of the situation. The work of inviting talented people from outside is not done well, and effective measures have not been taken to stop talented people from moving to other places. The lack of qualified people in construction in various fields has become a serious problem in our building of the four modernizations. However, the provincial CPC Committee fails to place this problem on its agenda and fails to conduct frequent discussions and studies in order to solve it. The phenomenon of attaching importance to production of material civilization and slighting construction of spiritual civilization still exists. 3) There are still many problems in implementing the policy of nationality united front work and the policy toward intellectuals. With respect to united front work, very few contacts have been made with people outside the party and communication of ideas is not sufficient. With respect to implementing the policy toward intellectuals, the tendency of slighting knowledge and of slighting intellectuals has not been radically rectified. 4) With regard to structural reforms and the four requirements of cadres, there is still a wide gap between the demand of the CPC Central Committee and our reality. 5) With regard to the people of the three categories, the provincial CPC Committee has not taken a resolute attitude and powerful measures to tackle the problem. Some important cases have not been dealt with speedily, resulting in a lack of essential progress in the work for some period of time. 6) No outstanding performance has been achieved regarding the improvement of leadership work style and there is bureaucracy despite the hard work being done. The Standing Committee has not done well enough in regard to taking care of overall and important work, resulting from efforts being spent in coping with mountains of documents and seas of meeting. Not enough time has been devoted to delving deeply into reality or the grassroots, and much work has been done by means of general calls and discussions without deeply examining the lower level to solve practical problems.

In its comparison and examination, the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee seriously analyzed the causes of the above problems. They are mainly: lack of eliminating the leftist influence in the ideology of the leadership, political passivity and ideological conservatism; lack of courage and intelligence to conduct reforms, and lack of the spirit to explore new ground and the ambition to change the backward state of Qinghai. In the course of the work, the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts and doing everything on the basis of practice has not been satisfactorily adhered to.

The provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee has examined the main problems, discovered the causes, and discussed and discovered the direction of Qinghai's future reforms and the measures to create a new situation in the construction of the four modernizations in Qinghai. The main measures are: From now on the provincial CPC Committee must, on the basis of thoroughly understanding the spirit of the instructions from the central authorities and integrating the reality of the province, grasp matters of great importance and questions of strategic significance, and grasp the central task, so that it can discuss things of great importance, understand the overall situation, and have professional knowledge. It is necessary to continue to eliminate leftist influences, emancipate the mind, and be bold in conducting reforms and exploring new ways, so that the main efforts of the provincial CPC Committee can truly shift to the central task of managing economic construction.

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With regard to improving party style and rectifying unhealthy trends, the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee must be a role model by doing things well, and its members should consciously accept the supervision of the masses both inside and outside the party. It is necessary to regard the implementation of the party's policy toward intellectuals as important work and to grasp it well. It is necessary to actually improve the leading style, and be emancipated from the mountains of documents and seas of meetings, in order to be able to explore reality thoroughly to conduct investigations. The provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee should concentrate its efforts on discovering and solving problems, in order to practice face-to-face leadership. It is necessary to establish a strict personal responsibility system for the Standing Committee, in order to be able to make a clear distinction between right and wrong, between merits and mistakes, and between rewards and punishments.

Comrades attending the enlarged meeting discussed and commented on the comparison and examination of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee in groups, and they proposed many good suggestions and made sincere criticisms. On the final day of the meeting, Ma Wanli spoke on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee. He mainly talked about the work items to be carried out well in the latter half of the year.

QINGHAI SECRETARY DISCUSSES REFORM TASKS

TK160323 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jun 84

Excerpts] Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Ma Wanli made a speech on major tasks for the second half of the year at an enlarged meeting of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee which concluded on 13 June. Stressing the question of reform, he said: Reform should currently be focused on the urban areas. We should carry out reforms in urban enterprises and in those parts of the superstructure which do not suit the development of the productive forces.

Comrade Ma Wanli said: Urban economic reform involves broad areas. It is essential to carry out reform in a synchronous way in all trades and sectors. We must work to grasp four matters in reform work during the second half of the year:

1. Streamline administration and hand down powers to the lower levels. We must eliminate the defects of excessive centralization and excessively rigid controls and management and untie the ropes and hand down powers to the lower levels, appropriately. Certain enterprises should be handed down to the prefectures, cities, and counties to manage.

2. We should regard reforming the cadre system and the wage system as the breakthrough points and reward hard work and punish laziness. We must eliminate the defect of having everybody eat out of the same big pot and relying on the iron rice bowl.

3. We must vigorously grasp economic and social results and get rid of all systems and methods that protect the backward. The aim of reform is to produce good results and efficiency.

4. Further promote the work of opening up to the world and create a new situation in domestic and external economic and technical cooperation. Qinghai is economically undeveloped. It lacks sufficient capital, and is technically backward and short of talent. These are main obstacles to developing the national economy and other undertakings. All trades, sectors, and departments must attach importance to opening up to the world and work still harder in attracting foreign investment and promoting joint ventures and in importing advanced technology in order to stimulate the province's modernization.

ISMAIL AMAT ON XINJIANG'S ECONOMIC TARGETS

HK210523 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Sservice in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Regional People's Government Chairman Ismail Amat announced in his government work report to the second session of the sixth regional People's Congress: We warmly welcome businessmen from home and abroad to establish various undertakings in Xinjiang. He pointed out: Xinjiang is a vast area with rich natural resources. It is a treasury so far untapped. Due to the region's lack of capital and backward technology, there are many undertakings that we are unable initiate. In order to make full use of our land and resources, it has been decided to practice a policy of economically opening up to the rest of China and the world. We can provide facilities in land construction, labor, raw material supplies, sales markets, prices, taxes and so on for all those coming to run developmental undertakings, whether singly or in cooperation with us, in Xinjiang. They will be given preferential treatment. The time limit for joint venture projects can be suitably extended.

Ismail Amat stressed in his report: We must strive to make four breakthroughs in this year's economic work: in improving the quality of enterprises, through carrying out all-round consolidation; in enlivening the economy, through carrying out reforms; in promoting technological progress, through vigorously grasping science and technology; and in coordinating industry and commerce, through grasping commodity circulation.

He said: the specific demands for these breakthroughs are: In total industrial and agricultural output value, we should ensure a 6 percent rise and strive for 7 percent to reach a figure of 9.5 billion yuan and fulfill the target for the Seventh 5-year plan 1 year ahead of schedule. Agricultural output value should reach over 4.1 billion yuan and industry over 5.4 billion yuan. Financial revenue should reach 620 million yuan, to attain the goal of increasing it by 300 million in 3 years. Total grain output should reach 9.1 billion jin, cotton production 3.2 million dan, oil-bearing crop output 3.6 million dan, and sugarbeet output 11 million dan. The number of livestock at yearend should reach 30.3 million, and total meat output should reach 185,000 tons. The region should afforest 550,000 mu. Total retail sales should reach 4,735 million yuan. All enterprises should basically have eliminated operational issues by yearend, and subsidies allowed for policy reasons should be reduced to the minimum.

Comrade Ismail Amat said: Job responsibility systems should be established in government organs at all levels, from the autonomous region down to the prefectures, cities, and counties, and down to the townships. We must establish new leadership and work styles. He pointed out: The government work departments at all levels must have a clear idea of their tasks and scope of jurisdiction, and fully play their functional role. We must eliminate the phenomena of buck-passing caused by the lack of clear understanding of responsibilities and jurisdiction.

Ismail Amat said: The leading cadres at all levels must be freed from the piles of documents and endless meetings, and get to the frontline in all sectors and trades to investigate and study, find out the situation, get hold of first-hand material, discover problems, sum up experiences, and put forward effective measures and methods for solving problems and stimulating work.

CHINA POST INTRODUCES NEW RANKING KMT OFFICIALS

OW260829 Taipei CHINA POST in English 22 Jun 84 p 11

[Text] The ruling Kuomintang Central Standing Committee Wednesday approved nominations of ranking officials of the party by its chairman, Chiang Ching-juo.

Wu Chun-tsai, 63, of Hunan Province, presently deputy secretary general of the party Central Committee and concurrently deputy director of the Revolutionary Pragmatism and Research Institute, has been reassigned exclusively to the latter post.

Liang Hsiao-huang, 68, of Fukien Province, presently director of the KMT Organizational Affairs Department, is to take the deputy directorship vacated by Wu.

Ma Ying-chiu, 34, of Hunan Province, originally deputy director of the First Bureau of the Presidential Office, has been appointed to assume the post of another deputy secretary general of the Central Committee, vacated by Chen Li-an, who is now chairman of the National Science Council.

Hsu Ta-lu, 65, of Kwangtung Province, presently deputy director of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, will head the Secretariat replacing former director Wu Po-hsiung who has been promoted as minister of the interior.

Soong Shih-shuan, 62, of Chekiang Province, presently chairman of the KMT Taiwan Provincial Commission, is to take over the Organizational Affairs Department left by Liang Hsiao-huang.

Cheng Hsin-hsiung, 43, of Kwangtung Province, presently deputy director of the Organizational Affairs Department, will head the Overseas Affairs Department vacated by Tseng Kuang-shun who is now chairman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission under the Executive Yuan.

Kuo Tse, 65, of Shansi Province, presently deputy secretary general of the Policy Coordination Committee, will take over the post of director of the Social Affairs Department vacated by Hsiao Tien-tsan.

Kao Ming-hui, 53, of Taipei City, presently chairman of the National Youth Commission, is to head the Department of Youth Affairs vacated by Chang Yu-sheng.

Chu Shih-lieh, 70, of Hupeh Province, presently secretary general of the Kuomintang's headquarters in the National Assembly, will be deputy secretary general of the Policy Coordination Committee. Irwing Ho, [name as published] the incumbent, has tendered his resignation.

Huang Kuang-ping, 64, of Taipei City, presently Control Yuan member, will assume the post of another deputy secretary general of the Policy Coordination Committee to be vacated by Wang Wen-kuang, whose resignations have been accepted.

Hsiao Tien-tsan, 50, of Taiwan Province, originally director of the Social Affairs Department of the Kuomintang, has been appointed deputy secretary general of the Policy Coordination Committee.

Kuan Chung, 44, of Antung Province, presently chairman of the Taipei Municipal Committee of the Kuomintang, will be transferred to the Taiwan Provincial Committee as chairman.

Chen Chin-jiang, 49, of Taipei City, presently deputy director of the KMT Organizational Affairs Department, has been named to take over the Taipei Municipal Commission.

WEN WEI PO VIEWS CHERNENKO'S ANTI-CHINA POLICY

HK270134 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 27 Jun 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Chernenko's Anti-China Remarks"]

[Text] The year before last, when CPSU leader Brezhnev went to Tashkent, which is close to China, he appealed to China for an improvement in relations; the Sino-Soviet talks that had been broken off many years ago were gradually resumed, and although the substantial obstacles between the two sides were not eliminated, there was some progress in trade and a great increase in contacts, while abusive articles in the Soviet media were reduced. At the same time the achievements of the Chinese revolutionary Zhang Tailei and the works of the painter Xu Beihong were exhibited in Moscow. There were some faint signs of an easing in Sino-Soviet relations.

However, things were reversed within a few months. On taking over power, Chernenko in his speech at Andropov's funeral dwelt on Soviet foreign policies without saying a word about relations with China. Later it was announced that First Deputy Premier Arkhipov's visit to China had been postponed, on the grounds that "preparations were incomplete." Following that, PRAVDA and TASS published one attack after another on China.

To summarize these incoherent writings, they mainly deal with three topics: Sino-Vietnamese relations, Sino-U.S. relations, and China's internal affairs.

At the start of the dry season in Indochina, Vietnam launched another new offensive in Kampuchea. In order to conceal this aggressive move, Vietnam as usual stepped up its provocations on the Chinese border to create tension and compel China to retaliate in self-defense. It was then that the Soviet Union burst forth, with the media publishing anti-China articles, official and mass organizations issuing statements, and even Chernenko attacking China by name when receiving Pham Van Dong, stating that Vietnam would be given "all-out support." This blustering was aimed at boosting Vietnam's morale and also at threatening China. This arrogance precisely exposed the Soviet Union's extreme impatience in its expansion in Southeast Asia by using Vietnam.

Zhang Aiping's visit to the United States to discuss nuclear cooperation between the two countries was surely an instance of normal cooperative relations between different states. Proceeding from its foreign policy strategy of vying with the United States for hegemony and encircling and threatening China, the Soviet Union launched simultaneous threats against China and the United States, warning the United States that it would "eat its own bitter fruit" and threatening that China would meet with "a forceful response." This was the very mien of an overlord. Has not the CPSU announced many times that the Sino-Soviet talks do not involve third countries? How do Sino-U.S. exchanges involve the Soviet Union? As China has stated it would be glad to see an easing in U.S.-Soviet relations, and the United States has said it would be glad to see easing in Sino-Soviet relations, what right does the Soviet Union have in wanting China and the United States to become foes?

Apart from opposing the modernization of China's national defense, the Soviet Union has also made various accusations regarding China's internal affairs, with the attack that "the decline in China's revolutionary fervor has intensified nationalistic trends." The first half of this sentence is a malicious distortion of China's reforms, and the second half is a slander of China's opposition to Soviet hegemonism. We wish to ask: What is meant by "revolutionary fervor"? What is meant by "nationalism"? Apart from involving China's internal affairs, attacks like this stir up ideological struggle afresh. These Soviet attacks on China provide a new confirmation of Chernenko's China policy: to stir up opposition to China, to block improvement of Sino-U.S. relations, to support Vietnam so as to threaten and encircle China, and also to take up again the old phraseology of the "patriarchal era," and to condemn and interfere in China's internal affairs. This is retrogression from Brezhnev's appeal for "easing relations."

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